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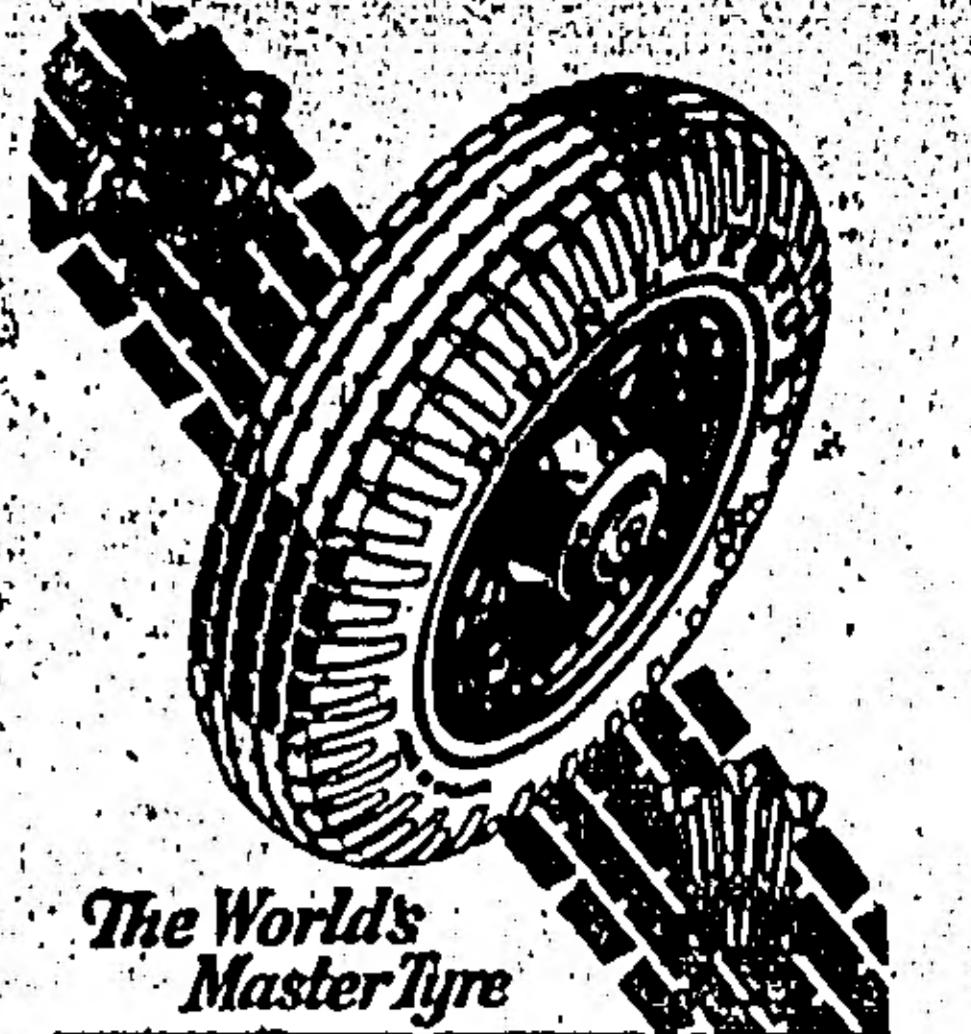
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REBELS CLAIM GOVERNMENT DRIVE BROKEN

Madrid Troops Suffer Enormous Losses

BILBAO'S DEFENDERS NEAR END OF RESISTANCE

Salamanca, Apr. 13. An Insurgent Army official communique to-day states that the Government forces have suffered disastrous losses on the Madrid front, the International Brigades, most reliable units of the defending army, having been badly smashed in recent fighting. The Government has been waging a furious offensive and yesterday claimed that 10,000 rebels in the University City had surrendered.

The Insurgent communique relates that the Government forces attacked strongly after a heavy artillery bombardment, and were supported by Russian tanks. However, the Insurgents' accurate machine-gun fire eventually forced them to retreat in disorder, and six tanks were captured. Two tanks were destroyed by anti-tank guns.

The fleeing Loyalists were machine-gunned, inexplicably, by Government planes, as well as rebel fliers.

A shortage of food is believed to be bringing about the collapse of Basque resistance before Bilbao.

Rumours of negotiations for the surrender of Bilbao, though denied in that port, have been current for some time. It is considered significant that the Insurgents have ceased their hammer-blows on the wearied Basque line.—Reuter Bulletin Service.

MINEFIELD MENACE

London, Apr. 13. Following an intimation by General Francisco Franco, the Board of Trade announced to-day that insurgent warships were mining intensively the area between Sagrada and Cape Falco, in the Mediterranean, and between Cape Vidrio and Capt. Mathechaco in the Bay of Biscay.—Reuter.

CORRESPONDENT DETAINED

London, Apr. 13. The Foreign Secretary was questioned in the House of Commons to-day about the detention in Malaga by the Spanish insurgents of Mr. Arthur Koessler, representative there of a London newspaper.

Mr. Eden explained that Mr. Koessler was not a British subject, but as he was a correspondent of an English newspaper the Insurgent authorities had been informed unofficially that His Majesty's Government was concerned for his welfare and would be glad of information concerning his position.

In another answer Mr. Eden stated the Foreign Office was in communication with both the Spanish Government and Insurgent authorities in respect of British subjects serving on either side in the Civil War and taken prisoner.—British Wireless.

DUTCHMEN WIN BIG CONTRACT

Canton's \$3,000,000 Harbour Project Tenders

British and Chinese Firms Disappointed

Canton, April 13. Two big contracts in connection with the Whampoa Port Development scheme have been secured by the Netherlands Harbour Works, a Dutch concern, with head offices in Amsterdam.

The contracts, which total three million dollars, are for the dredging of the river and the building of wharves. They were called for on March 22, and, after consideration, the tenders submitted by the Netherlands Harbour Works were finally accepted, being signed by the Mayor of Canton, Mr. Tseng Yang-foo, who

(Continued on Page 4.)

ARRANGE WITH US FOR A TRIAL RUN

UNDISTURBED BY BULLETS' WHINE



These mercenaries from Morocco are the coolest, and possibly the bravest, of the troops under the Insurgent banner in Spain. Here, while their gunners on the left engage an enemy only a few yards away, and the officer in the foreground watches the effect of their fire with his glasses, other members of the little advance post relax: one to ponder, one to sleep and one to roll a cigarette. If their comrades are hit they will man that stuttering gun behind the cactus.

KOWLOON BARRACKS TRAGEDY

Sergeant Found With Throat Slashed

Worried Over His Daughter

Tragedy occurred at Whitfield Barracks in Kowloon yesterday. Sergeant W. P. Brown, of the Corps Military Police, is lying in the Public Mortuary.

He was found dead in his room at the barracks early yesterday morning, with a deep gash across his throat, almost from ear to ear.

Near the body, which was found by fellow-soldiers, was a blood-stained razor. There is every indication that the man took his own life.

Sergeant Brown had lately been very depressed and in a poor state of health, owing partly to the climate and partly to a recurrence of old war wounds. He was also worried by the fact that his daughter was recently invalided home.

Sergeant Brown, who lived at 32 Hanley Road, had been in Hong Kong for 18 months and was very popular with those who knew him.

It is thought that an inquest will be unnecessary.

The widow and three children are leaving for home by the troopship Dorsetshire on Friday.

YOUNG JAPANESE LOSES MEMORY

A Japanese, aged about 20, is lying in the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from complete loss of memory.

Efforts by police and Japanese consular officials to establish his identity, so far, have been unavailing.

Half an hour later the pirates decamped, after completely ransacking the ship and damaging the engine.

When the crew succeeded in forcing their way out of the hold the pirate junk was out of sight.

The junk carried no distinguishing marks, and efforts to trace it at this late stage are considered fairly hopeless.

PIRATES FIRE ON H.K. CRAFT

Crew Locked Up As Launch Looted

Stopped by shots across its bow, a Hongkong steam launch was seized by pirates in the vicinity of Hole Island yesterday afternoon.

The launch was owned by Lam Hung-wah, who told a dramatic story of the coup when he returned to harbour in the early hours of this morning.

The pirates were in a Hoklo junk, near which the unsuspecting launch was passing when it was commanded to halt.

When the master of the launch refused to obey the shouted instructions several shots were fired at his vessel, some of them hitting the woodwork.

Five pirates, all armed with modern revolvers, then boarded the vessel. The coxswain and his crew were forced into the hold, where they were locked in.

Half an hour later the pirates decamped, after completely ransacking the ship and damaging the engine.

When the crew succeeded in forcing their way out of the hold the pirate junk was out of sight.

The junk carried no distinguishing marks, and efforts to trace it at this late stage are considered fairly hopeless.

BIG VOTE FOR EMBASSY AT NANKING APPROVED

London, April 13. The question of the cost of the new British Embassy in Nanking was raised in the House of Commons to-day by Mr. S. P. Viant, Labour M.P. for West Willesden, on the vote for public buildings overseas.

Mr. R. S. Hudson, of the Office of Works, replying, said money was being asked, apart from the actual buildings, for the complete purchase of site, the total cost of which, including roads, would be about £16,000.

With regard to Mr. Viant's query whether it was necessary to have the Embassy in Nanking, Mr. Hudson thought it was the general opinion in the House of Commons and among the commercial community in China

(Continued on Page 4.)

JAPAN REGRETS ILL-TREATMENT OF BRITONS

Old Keelung Incident Finally Settled

OFFENDING POLICEMEN GET WARNING AND REPRIMAND

London, April 13.

Japan has expressed her regret for the "Keelung incident."

Mr. Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, announced in the House of Commons to-day that the Japanese Government had at last responded to the British representations concerning the Keelung affair, in which British sailors were tortured by Japanese policemen and a British naval officer grossly insulted.

Replying to Lieut.-Commander Reginald Fletcher, Mr. Eden said that in accordance with an arrangement reached between the Japanese Government and the British Ambassador at Tokyo, the Director-General of the Formosan Government had addressed a letter to the British Consul at Keelung, regretting that such an unpleasant incident should have occurred and stating that appropriate steps would be taken to prevent a recurrence. The Director-General invited the co-operation of the British authorities to that end.

The letter continued that the Governor of Formosa had reprimanded the policemen concerned for improper conduct and for laying hands on a sailor under examination, and for using improper language to a British officer. This breach, it was explained, was doubtless due to the Japanese policemen's limited knowledge of the English language. The man who spoke so insultingly to the British officer had been cautioned to be more careful in future.

INCIDENT CLOSED

The letter concluded with the expression of the hope that the incident might be regarded as closed.

The British Consul had acknowledged the letter, and it was agreed that the incident should be regarded as closed.

The settlement, said Mr. Eden, was satisfactory to the British Government and he was sure, he added, that the House of Commons would agree that it was a matter for satisfaction that the case should be finally disposed of.—Reuter.

SMUGGLING DIMINISHING

London, April 13. In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. W. Roston Duckworth, Conservative M.P. for the Moss Side Division of Manchester, Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, said smuggling in North China had apparently diminished recently.

Mr. Eden added, however, that in view of indications which had reached him, he was considering whether there were any further steps that could be usefully taken in the matter.—Reuter.

ONTARIO TO FIGHT RADICALS

Hepburn Challenges Communist Element

Demands Cabinet's Solid Support

Oshawa, Apr. 13.

The strike in the General Motors Corporation plants in Canada has forced the company to turn over rush export orders to the United States factories with which it is affiliated.

Mr. Henry Carmichael, vice-president of the General Motors Corporation in Canada has made a public telegram in England, expressing regret that he could give no definite information as to when the strike would be settled. He added that any orders immediately required would have to be obtained from the United States plants.

Meanwhile, the belligerent Ontario Premier Mr. Mitchell F. Hepburn has

asked his Cabinet at Toronto to support his policy of opposition to the American-born Committee of Industrial Organisation "or resign."

The C.I.O. was which caused the costly strikes in the automobile industry in the United States, which have only just been concluded.

Demanding the united support of his Cabinet, Mr. Hepburn declared the forces of Mr. John Lewis, C.I.O. chief, and Communism, were marching together. "We are going to hold back the spread of Communism in this province as long as I am here," he declared. He added that he had arranged for the augmentation of emergency police squads in Toronto, Canada's "capital" in Canada.

Mr. Hepburn said the authorities had discovered that "Communists from outside are ready to take an increasingly active part in the Oshawa situation."

When the spare parts department of the Oshawa plant opened to-day, 40 employees reported for work and were hooted by 3,500 pickets. But there was no attempt at molestation since detachments of Royal Canadian Mounted Police were at hand.—Reuter.

BLOW TO AFL.

New Kensington, Penn., April 13. Delegates from the country's ten principal aluminium plants, representing 12,000 workers, have severed their affiliations with the American Federation of Labour and formed a new union, affiliated with the Committee of Industrial Organisation.

—Reuter.

GERMANY FORTIFIES FRONTIER

Lorraine Watches With Anxiety

Metz, Apr. 13.

Across the frontier from Lorraine, French people are watching with some anxiety the construction of German fortifications in the former demilitarised Rhineland zone.

The Germans are doubling the Maginot Line with a series of hidden gun nests and tank traps and are reported to be mining bridges, including those on the Saarbruecken Line, which covers a number of rich coal-bearing centres in the region of Saar and which also runs through the Palatinate from Pirmasens to Kaiserauern.

The latter section is being most rapidly completed, while large barracks are said to be in course of construction at Niedermirbach.—Reuter.

New afternoon dresses have too many frilly bits

—but you'll like their silhouette

ZOE FARMAR & ROBB SEND THEIR FOURTH REPORT ON THE PARIS SPRING DRESS SHOWS

THE more dressy day clothes (that from habit we go on calling "afternoon," although in practice we do not buy them for a special time, but for a certain type, of day—when we want to look up to an occasion) are mainly messy, over-trimmed.

To soften this brutal comment I'll admit there are still some designers of important repute who have not yet shown their collections—so there is still hope.

But meantime I can only tell you of what I've seen—about eight famed collections—and all, when they get away from the main tailored day-time line, let the trend towards embroidery, stitching, and fancy borders litter up and obscure the main outline of the dress.

Feminine Frapperies

HERE are some examples of the sort of thing I mean, which I do not believe you will like any more than I do.

Bead embroidery, baskets of flowers, old-world and all that, covering (in more than one dress) the front of a bodice; flamboyant bouquets worked above a pocket that is made of a composition stuff intended to look like real basket-work.

Flower-cut-outs-stitched-one-by-one (at least this fashion must make for overtime in the workrooms) on to a dress that is already buzzing with intricacies.

Fancy borders, to hem-lines and sleeves; bands of embroidered net edging silk dresses; scrolled outlines of lacquered piping; bands of different colours but in the same fabric; trellisings of piping.

Once admitting then that the main trend in the more dressed-up day clothes is hardly likely to be taken up by the many of us, we can pick around for the more restrained, less typical, but at least wearable details.

Sleeveless jackets with close fitting armholes and cut so that, while close on the shoulders, the jacket springs out back and front, to high waist length, will be useful in late spring. Some are in fur, others half-tufted wool (widely meshed, between the tufts; here's a craft I'll have to teach you), or silk.

Draped sleeve lines—especially for short ones. Neat new sleeve that parts on the



shoulder to show folded bands of contrasting colour between front and back of bodice.

Freak Patterned Silks

STUFFS: Wool and cotton lace used in good strong colours; stout alpacas for dressy overcoats; the usual summer floral silks, but this time in more vivid and smaller flowerings; a new so far unnamed weave of silk that is coarse, rather like linen, dull glazed; to-be-expected freak patterned silks; coils of bright yellow rope on black; tiny prancing white stags on blue; in fact, all kinds of animals, vegetables (including radishes), street scenes, and churches (quite a spate of tourist pictures).

Consoling comment: As most of us are more concerned with all-day clothes, it doesn't much matter that the more formal frivolities are disappointing in design. The silhouette is becoming, the materials good. We can forget the trimmings.

1. Silk frock, cornflower blue.

DETAIL: Pleating in four panels, two back and two front, also one band on each sleeve. Pleats sewn to below hip. Tongues of pleating also hang from below severe collar. Plain tailored buttons. On each hip, folds looking like (but not) pocket flaps.

2. Afternoon suit of cinnamon corded silk.

JACKET: Draped, short sleeves, folds down front of jacket, stitched to waist, then stiff backward flare. DRESS: Quite plain cut. Bodice embroidered white cotton (coarse, like wool) on chest and round neck. Folds on jacket repeated back of skirt hem.

There is a Difference!

You can "chuck" the dress that does not please — You cannot forget a permanent wave that is not satisfactory.

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SOMETHING Sweet for Supper

By "HOUSEWIFE"

SUNDAY supper is sure to see all the family at home, and you will want to give them something rather special for a sweet, I know.

You won't want to bother with anything too elaborate after cooking the mid-day dinner, so it can be something which is quickly prepared, or else a cold sweet you have made the day before, like special trifle or fruit cream.

Here are last week's winning cake recipes:

JOHN O' CROATS CAKE

THIS cake is made in two separate portions. For the bottom layer: 3 oz. self-raising flour, pinch salt, 2 oz. sugar, 3 oz. butter. Cream sugar and butter, add flour and salt. Mould it to fit a tin 7 in. in diameter. Spread a layer of jam over.

Now take 3 oz. rolled oats, 3 oz. butter and 3 oz. sugar. Rub butter into the oats with the finger tips, mix in the sugar and place this on top of the jam. Bake in a slow oven one hour.

CINNAMON COOKIES

INGREDIENTS: 1 breakfastful flour, 3 oz. butter, 2 oz. sugar, 1 egg, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful bicarbonate of soda, 1 level teaspoonful powdered cinnamon, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful sour milk.

Dissolve the soda in the sour milk. Beat the sugar and butter to a cream, add the beaten egg and flour alternately. Lastly add the cinnamon and soda dissolved in the milk. Place on a floured board and roll out thinly, cut into rounds. Put on a greased tin and bake for 15 minutes in a hot oven. Sprinkle with castor sugar before serving.

BOODLES CAKE, FROM KENT.

INGREDIENTS: 10 oz. flour, 10 oz. butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sugar, 5 eggs, 2 oz. Raisley flour, pinch of salt. Cream butter and sugar, add eggs, well beaten, gradually, add flour and salt, mix well together. Bake in a moderate oven for 2 hours.

CHOCOLATE ICING.

Bring to boil 2 dessertspoonfuls water and 2 oz. grated chocolate. Stir in 4 oz. icing sugar. Allow cake to cool, cover with chocolate icing, make a nest of coconut browned in oven. Drop in a few small bird's eggs, decorate the top of cake with 2 or 3 small chicks. A delightful and nourishing cake for the children. Will keep moist if kept in tin for 1 month.

ECONOMY CAKE

PUT into a saucepan 1 cupful brown sugar, 1 cupful water, 1 cupful stoned raisins, dates or currants, $\frac{1}{3}$ cupful lard, dripping or margarine; few nutmeg gratings, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful allspice, pinch of salt.

Bolt together for 3 minutes, when cold add 1 teaspoonful carbonate of soda, dissolved in warm water, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful baking powder, sifted in 2 cups of flour. Bake in moderate oven.

EASTER LILY CAKE

INGREDIENTS: 6 oz. butter, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. self-raising flour, 6 oz. castor sugar, 1 oz. ground almonds, 2 oz. candied orange peel, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. glace cherries cut in halves, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sultanas, 3 eggs.

Cream butter and sugar together, well beat the eggs and add, then all flour and all fruit and ground almonds. Bake in moderate oven about 1½ hour. When cold put a layer of almond paste on top and ice all over with yellow icing made with yolk of egg instead of whites. Decorate with blanched almonds halved and stuck in to look like petals of a lily, with pieces of angelica for centre of flowers and leaves. This is a very spring-like looking cake and nice eating.



'Tell me, doctor...'

what children are—always falling and cutting their knees and grazing their hands. I don't regard such things as trifles: I had a young brother who died of blood-poisoning. Tell me, is there no efficient antiseptic I can apply at once with perfect confidence?

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WAR CLOUDS OVER A CONTINENT

European Nations Are Preparing For Colossal Struggle

SUBORDINATION OF PRIVATE ACTIVITY SEEN IN GERMANY

Webb Miller, ace war correspondent of the United Press, flew from capital to capital in Europe inspecting the old world's rapidly growing war machines. In Russia he found one of history's greatest peace-time fighting units. In Italy where Mussolini is warning his blackshirts to "be prepared," Miller learned that 9,000,000 Italians were trained for armed conflict. He sizes up the military strength of Nazi Germany, finds practically every human activity subordinated to national planning and preparedness for war:

By Webb Miller
United Press Staff Correspondent

Berlin, Apr. 10.

With military power as their chief object, the Nazis are gradually reshaping Germany's economic industrial and civil life.

In a study of conditions here, during an aerial tour of the principal capitals of Europe, the writer was impressed by the sub-ordination of every human activity to the national planning and preparedness for war.

It is not apparent to the average tourist. Crowds move normally in the streets of Berlin, shops are busy and cafes buzz with everyday, light-hearted conversation.

Even the casual glance at factories, heavy industrial plants and other production centres, however, indicates the serious purpose of Germany to be a great and self-sufficient nation. The main lines of the transformation may be summarized briefly as follows:

1. Self-sufficiency without dependence on foreign imports of basic raw materials by the development of synthetic substitutes, especially vital military necessities such as oil, motor fuel, rubber, ore, and fabrics under the present "four year" plan of speeding up industrial development.

2. Accumulation of huge reserves and drastic control of imports and exports, to prevent the export of war necessities.

3. Extensive motorization of the nation, including the lowering of car prices and standardization and simplification of car models.

4. Construction of a great network of super-highways, designed to encourage motorization.

5. Integration of industry on virtually a war-time basis by loans, subsidization and arbitrary decrees.

6. Decentralization or territorial readjustment of industry as a protection against air raids shifting factories from vulnerable frontiers and isolated outside cities.

7. Moral education and discipline of the people in accordance with the doctrine that the interests of the community supersede those of the individual. This is accompanied by physical training.

8. Alteration of the food habits of the people to lessen their dependence on imports. An instance is the present rationing of fats and the campaign to reduce the consumption of fats.

9. Raising of the birth-rate by prizes, loans and advantages to fathers of large families, under which the Nazi birth-rate has risen from 15.1 per 1,000 to 18.9.

With the advance in the mechanization of armies and the importance of the air forces, gasoline and lubricating oil have become primary military necessities.

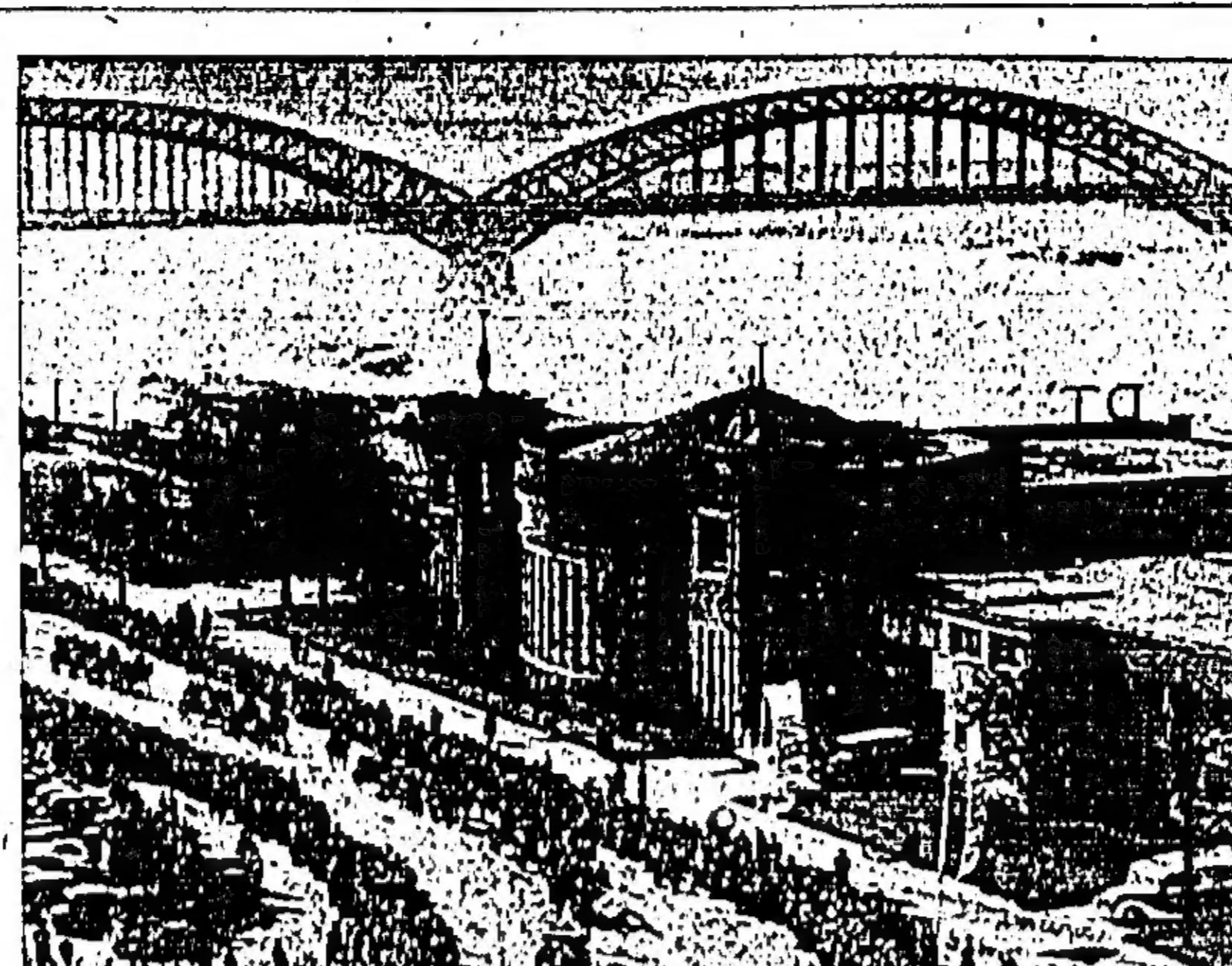
At tremendous expense, the Nazis have been exploiting successfully the process of extracting oil from coal. Hitler had predicted that within 18 months the nation will require no gasoline imports.

The process still is twice as expensive as importing oil but an invention—is being perfected—which it is claimed will reduce the cost considerably.

GREAT COAL RESOURCES

Germany possesses great resources of coal. Foreign observers foresee the possibility of independence from gasoline imports but doubt whether it can be achieved in lubricating oil. In 1935, Germany produced 370,000 tons of fuel oil, of which 250,000 were extracted from coal, but at the same time imported 1,000,000 tons.

Three huge plants are in operation and three are being built, financed by



German Soldiers marching across the Rhine into the Zone demilitarised by the Versailles Treaty.

SINGAPORE SEEN AS FLEET BASE

London, Apr. 12.

In July the huge raving dock at Seletar, the Singapore naval base, will be ready for occupation.

It has been designed to take ships up to 50,000 tons, though no warships of that size have been, or are likely to be, built—at least for years to come.

For the past eight years a floating dock, able to house and lift ships up to 55,000 tons, has been moored at the Singapore base. By July, therefore, the new dockyard will be capable of docking and repairing simultaneously any two capital ships in the navy.

The entire base, together with its fortifications, is due for completion at the end of 1939. By that date more than £10,000,000 will have been spent in making the Seletar the largest, best equipped and probably the most strongly defended naval base east of Suez.

Its impending completion raises the question of the use to which it will be put. It is not improbable that Singapore will eventually become the headquarters of a new "Pacific Fleet," charged with the defence of British Empire's immense territories and interests within that ocean.

The creation of such a fleet, to include ships provided by the Dominions, was contemplated before the war and again in the early post-war years. The project, however, was shelved after the Washington Conference of 1921-22, which not only stabilized the strategic position in the Pacific for a long term of years, but so reduced the British battle fleet that no capital units could be spared for the Pacific.

Now that the Washington Treaty has lapsed, the situation is almost the same as it was in 1921. Consequently, all the reasons which made the organization of a Pacific Fleet expedient at that time could again be advanced. The completion of the new base at Singapore will provide the essential foundation for such a scheme.

CONFERENCE DISCUSSION LIKELY

It is more than likely that this question will figure prominently on the agenda of the Imperial Conference to begin in May. Neither Great Britain nor the Dominions is satisfied with the existing state of the Commonwealth's defences in the Pacific.

The nearest British battleships are at Malta, 6,000 miles away. On the China Station are six cruisers, a flotilla of destroyers and 15 submarines. In the East Indies there are three cruisers.

The Australian Squadron comprises three cruisers and few destroyers, while the New Zealand division consists of two cruisers. If all these forces were combined, their united strength would be incapable of resisting attack by a fleet which included capital ships.

It is believed in some quarters that it may not be a coincidence that the year which will witness the completion of the new base should also see the commissioning of Britain's new battleships of the 1936-37 programme.

Besides the King George V and Prince of Wales, begun on Jan. 1, additional ships are to be built.

Early in 1940 four or five battleships of the most powerful type will be ready for service. While it is improbable that they would be sent to the Pacific, their completion would release a corresponding number of older ships, whose presence at Singapore would be welcomed by the Dominions and colonies concerned.

Asked "Do you still love him?" she replied: "The question is not whether we love each other, but whether we can live together in harmony. I have learned that much more than love is needed to make marriage a success. You can't turn back the clock and forget everything that has happened."

Miss Barrie, who is aged 21, and Mr. Barrymore, who is 54, were married in November.

They parted after a quarrel at a party on New Year's Eve.

Boston, Apr. 10.

The "Daddy of all Goldfish"—20 inches long and weighing eight pounds—was brought into port here by the trawler Plymouth.

Actually, it was a golden haddock, a rare albino variety of fish.

United Press.

"California Syrup of Figs" NATURE'S OWN LAXATIVE

California Syrup of Figs

NATURE'S OWN LAXATIVE

Empire Talks On Defence

By A Political Correspondent
THE Imperial Conference, which is to meet in London immediately after the Coronation, will be one of the most important in the history of the Empire.

Problems of unified defence will dominate the discussions.

Members of the British Cabinet are convinced that there must be complete co-ordination of every Empire resource if this is to be effectively organised.

The first item on the agenda, as announced by Mr. Baldwin in the House of Commons yesterday, is foreign affairs.

British Ministers will lay before the conference all aspects of recent international developments, to prove that complete co-operation is necessary for Empire defence.

They are, however, likely to be faced with the diffidence of Canadian and South African Ministers who have promised their supporters that they will not commit themselves to any foreign entanglements.

AIDING BRITISH SHIPPING

Despite this, it is hoped in London that there will be a willingness to contribute not only ideas but also money towards a defence pool.

A proposal will be put forward for knitting together every Empire resource towards building up an effective organisation in London to direct a common strategy.

There will be separate talks on trade matters between individual Governments, which will be governed by their experiences resulting from the Ottawa Agreements.

The problem of inter-Empire communications is likely to be thrashed out in detail in the full conference.

The future of Empire shipping, particularly in the Pacific, is a matter of the utmost importance, which brooks no delay.

The Imperial Shipping Committee in London has made definite proposals for financially assisting British shipping in the Pacific, but a final decision may be delayed until the conference.

PLANS FOR AIR LINKS

In addition there is the future of Empire air communications to be considered and planned.

The conference is expected to hold its first meeting at No. 10, Downing-street on May 14 under the chairmanship of Mr. Baldwin, who will then bid farewell to the Dominion statesmen before relinquishing the premiership.

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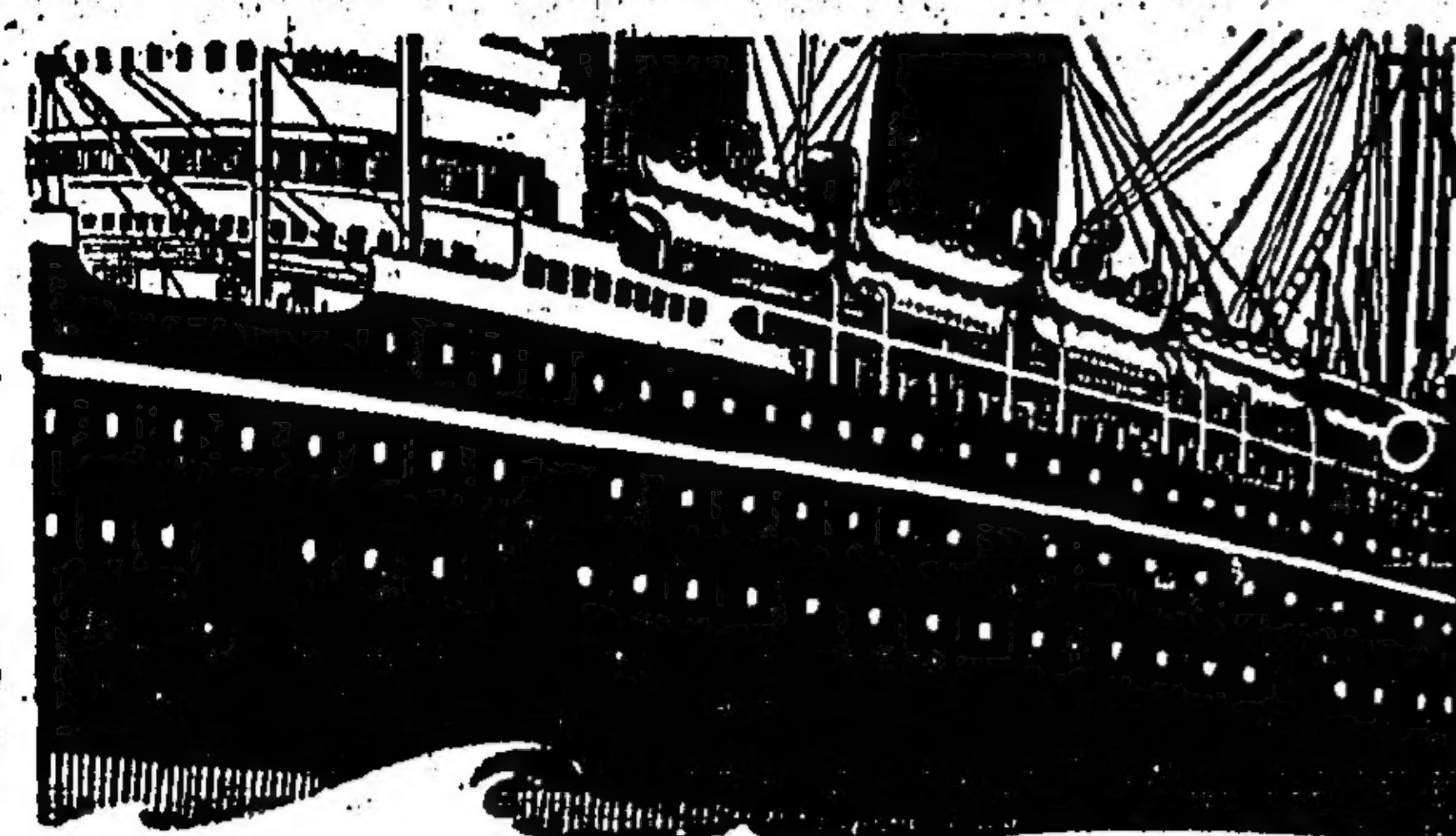
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RANPURJA	17,000	15th May	Bombay, Marselles & London.
SOMALI	7,000	22nd May	Marselles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull.
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William Gargan helps Wendy Barrie when Alan Baxter threatens her in Universal's "Breezing Home," now showing at the Alhambra Theatre.

RADIO BROADCAST

(Continued from Page 7.)

—Canadian Capers: Fox Trot—Poor little Angeline; Fox Trot—Sadie your Blues to a wild Mustang; Waltz—Secret Rendezvous; The time rose; Fox Trot—Seat Singing Sue; Fox Trot—Oh by Jing! Waltz—Throw open wide your window; Fox Trot—Dance; Fox Trot—Chinatown, my Chinatown; Fox Trot—Just Dance; Comedy Waltz—Dandilion, Daisy and Daffodil; Fox Trot—There's something in the wind; Fox Trot—The old oakker bucket; Waltz—Dear love, my love.

11 p.m. Close Down.

DAVENTRY PROGRAMMES

The following wave-lengths and frequencies are used by Daventry:

Station	Frequency	Wavelength
GBC	9.000 k.c.	49.50 metres
GRC	9.910 k.c.	31.66 metres
GRC	9.985 k.c.	31.30 metres
GRD	11.750 k.c.	25.62 metres
GRF	12.100 k.c.	23.50 metres
GRF	15.140 k.c.	19.82 metres
GRI	17.700 k.c.	16.86 metres
GRI	21.470 k.c.	12.07 metres
GRI	21.540 k.c.	12.66 metres
GRI	21.540 k.c.	12.66 metres
GSI	21.910 k.c.	11.90 metres

Transmission 1 (G.S.B., G.S.F., G.S.H.) 2 p.m. Big Ben, The Savoy Band: A Remembrance Programme; 4 p.m. Little Ben, The Savoy Band: A talk by H. Wickham Steed.

3.7 p.m. Chamber Music: The Strand Trio; Lella Pirani (Violin); Charles H. Parker (Violoncello); Max Pirani (Pianoforte).

5.40 p.m. The News and Announcements: Greenwich Time Signal at 3.45 p.m.

Transmission 2 (G.S.B., G.S.F., G.S.H.) 7 p.m. Big Ben, "World Affairs": A talk by H. Wickham Steed.

7.17 p.m. The New Victoria Cinema Orchestra: A Folk-song Recital.

8.10 p.m. The Savoy Band: A Remembrance Programme.

8.55 p.m. The News and Announcements: Greenwich Time Signal at 9.15 p.m.

9.15 p.m. The Birmingham Hippodrome Orchestra: Transmission 3 (G.S.B., G.S.F., G.S.H.) 10.30 p.m. The Monty Leonard and his Orchestra: "The Vale of Evesham": A programme arranged by Robin Whitehead, with the orchestra under the direction of Charles Gardner.

11.15 p.m. The B.B.C. Empire Orchestra: 12.15 a.m. Variety, with Nat Mills and Bobbie: "That Silly Putty."

12.30 a.m. The News and Announcements: Greenwich Time Signal at 12.45 a.m.

12.00 a.m. Dance Music.

One Rainy Afternoon.

"One Rainy Afternoon" and "Secret Rendezvous," two tuneful new songs hits that are enjoying great popularity on the air are featured in "One Rainy Afternoon." Pickford-Lasky's gay comedy romance, starring Francis Lederer, showing at the King's Theatre to-day. Film fans will have their first chance to hear the romantic Lederer sing in this film, which marks the first offering of the newly organized producing company headed by Harry Pickford and Jesse L. Lasky. He sings "One Rainy Afternoon," while the other song is sung by Segar Ellis and Margaret Warner. Ida Lupino plays the romantic Czech's leading lady in this sparkling Parisian comedy depicting the amazing developments that ensue when a handsome young man kisses a strange beauty in a dark movie theatre, while five famous comedians play important supporting roles, Hugh Herbert, Roland Young, Erik Rhodes, Joseph Cawthorn and Donald Meek.

"Chained."

Clarence Brown, who is known out in Hollywood as the director who has never made an unsuccessful picture, comes through with flying colours again, with his production of "Chained," the new Joan Crawford-Claudette Colbert co-starring vehicle which is showing now at the Majestic Theatre. Lavishly mounted, artfully photographed and acted to perfection, the new picture holds all the elements of skillfully thought-out screen entertainment, enhanced by the romantic excitement which a story involving the glamorous Miss Crawford and the popular Mr. Gable always gives. The reliable Otto Kruger makes the most of his part as the unwanted man, and excellent support is given by Stuart Erwin, Una O'Connor and Marjorie Gateson. You will find "Chained" unbeatable entertainment. It is a picture that many filmgoers will want to see twice.

"Breezing Home."

"Breezing Home," the Universal picture which is now at the Alhambra Theatre, sets forth the struggle of too many sweethearts. A millionaire, owning a string of race horses, falls in love with their trainer. The same fellow has awakened the affections of a beautiful night club singer, who also owns a horse. Then the ladies meet. Fire-works! William Gargan portrays the trainer, Binnie Barnes is the rich lady and Wendy Barrie is the blonde haled, canary-throated singer. A crooked bookmaker, played by Alan Baxter, lifts the drama to an exciting pitch. The action blazes to life on the Santa Anita track. Other brilliant sequences take place in a modern night club, where streamlined Wendy Barrie sings "I'm Hitting the Hot Spots" and "You're in my Heart Again."

"Steamboat Round the Bend."

For the new Will Rogers' picture, "Steamboat Round the Bend," now at the Star Theatre, Fox Film has again brought together the star, author, producer and director of the Rogers' hit, "Judge Priest," to produce another rousing story of the southland. "Steamboat Round the Bend," adapted from Ben Lucien Burman's novel, is a drama-filled down to earth story of life along the Mississippi in the roaring 1880's, the most colourful period in the great river's history. The picture is the story of a couple of steamboating rivals, Will Rogers and Irvin Cobb; their hilarious rivalry and their great life-and-death race which brings the story to its spectacular climax. Stephen Fitchett, the sepiia, slow-motion star, Eugene Pallette and Burton Churchill are prominent in the supporting cast of "Steamboat Round the Bend."

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CINEMA NOTES

"Music Hath Charms" is his first film under new contract for B. I. P. Film which features Henry Hall and his B. B. C. Dance Orchestra. The action of the film moves from the English countryside, where Hall is taking a crowd of poor children on an outing, to a liner on its way to Africa. In Africa we see an outpost of Empire being attacked by natives, and are shown how music, particularly that dispensed by Henry Hall, has power to soothe the savage breast, then we move to the Highlands of Scotland, where a young couple lost in the mist suddenly hear the strains of "Here's To The Next Time," and are able to find the way to an old shepherd's hut. In the Law Courts, where a breach of promise case is in progress, a wireless set is produced as part of the evidence. The judge notes that it be switched on and as the music of the B.B.C. Band fills the court room, judge, jury and litigants sit, one interested by the haunting strains and the other in a hilariously scene in which they all join in the dancing. In addition to Henry Hall and his Band, there is particularly strong supporting cast that includes the well-known West End comedians W. H. Berry, Arthur Marston, Carew Goodner, Lorna Hubbell, Billy Milton, Aubrey Mallalieu, Antoinette Cellier, Ivan Samson, Wallace Douglas, Edith Sharpe, Quinton McPherson, Middle Hope, Hilda Gardiner and Norman Varden.

"One Rainy Afternoon."

"One Rainy Afternoon" and "Secret Rendezvous," two tuneful new songs hits that are enjoying great popularity on the air are featured in "One Rainy Afternoon." Pickford-Lasky's gay comedy romance, starring Francis Lederer, showing at the King's Theatre to-day. Film fans will have their first chance to hear the romantic Lederer sing in this film, which marks the first offering of the newly organized producing company headed by Harry Pickford and Jesse L. Lasky.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1937.

**SUPREME COURT AND
NEW DEAL**

Although it is not to be assumed that the United States Supreme Court, in upholding the Wagner Act, regulating the relations between employers and employees, was in any way influenced by President Roosevelt's plans for reform of the Judiciary, there will be a disposition in some quarters to link the two developments. It appears perfectly clear, however, that the President is unlikely to be diverted from his intention to alter the personnel of the Court. Commentators who have been giving attention to the Roosevelt plan recall an analogy in the debates which took place in the British House of Commons on the Parliament Bill in 1910. The veto of the House of Lords was then in question; in the United States to-day, it is the veto power of the Supreme Court which is involved. It will be recalled that Mr. Asquith, the British Premier at this time, threatened to create new Lords to offset the supremacy of the Tories in the Upper Chamber. The Roosevelt threat is to create more Judges ("wet nurses," Senator Carter Glass calls them) if some of the benevolent old gentlemen on the Supreme Court do not retire. Politically, the opposition to the Presidential plan is of a mixed order. The regular Republicans are lying low, because they wish to see the debate kept on a non-partisan plane. The chief opponents are the irregulars from both parties, the Southern Democrats and the Western Republicans, the Senators who monopolise the dialectical ability of Congress. There is a considerable section of opinion which prefers amendment of the Constitution to reform of the Judiciary, a device, however, which the Attorney General has described as "the strategy of delay." The House of Representatives is pliant on the issue, but the Senate prospect is not too clear, although it is stated that Roosevelt can count on a small majority. In the opinion of a close observer, President Roosevelt is disposed for the moment to delay a definite vote on the subject, preferring meanwhile the strategy of wooing the Senators individually. There is no indication at present that he intends to back out of the position he has taken up, and it is hardly to be imagined that the upholding of the Wagner Act will in any way deflect him from the purpose which he has in mind.

FOR public debate I here summarise without comment the views of certain highly-placed French authorities:

Italy is still engaged in guerrilla warfare in Abyssinia and is likely to maintain 400,000 soldiers and regimented workers there for at least two years to come. The war cost her £200,000,000. Maintenance of her forces there, exclusive of capital required for economic exploitation, costs her about £100,000,000 yearly.

★

Using the plain language, stripped of "nebulous idealism," which dictators like France and Britain could, in the event of a threat of war in Europe, say to Mussolini:

"If you don't side with us, we are strong enough to draw a naval barrage across the Gulf of Suez. We can close the seas between Aden and Jibuti. For many years to come, we can arm the native population in the Sudanese frontier regions against you."

"Your air force might give us a hard tussle in the Mediterranean, but this would not affect our blockade of Abyssinia, because Aden and Jibuti are adequate for the largest naval and air fleets imaginable."

The Jibuti railway must continue for at least another two years to be the supply base for the vast majority of Italians in Abyssinia. As motor roads multiply, this dependence will decrease to some extent; but if Italian access to Assab were closed by sea, the vital supply lorries, tanks and aeroplanes, which consume vast quantities of petrol and oil, would be without fuel (20,000 lorries were used up beyond repair in the seven months of the Abyssinia war).

Open fuel dumps would be vulnerable to air attack, while bomb-proof under-ground reservoirs would be extremely costly and take time to build.

During the Abyssinian war, Italy mobilised 1,000,000 men. She used up 80 per cent. of her war stocks (munitions, lorries, uniforms, etc.). She has now reduced effectives to 650,000 men for economy's sake.

She has, since August when she placed her industries on war basis, begun a tremendous effort to bring her depleted stocks back to normal; this will take about two years.

Mussolini proclaims that his policy is backed by 8,000,000 bayonets; but if a European war broke out during this period, it is estimated that he could not equip more than 1,200,000 to 1,500,000 men.

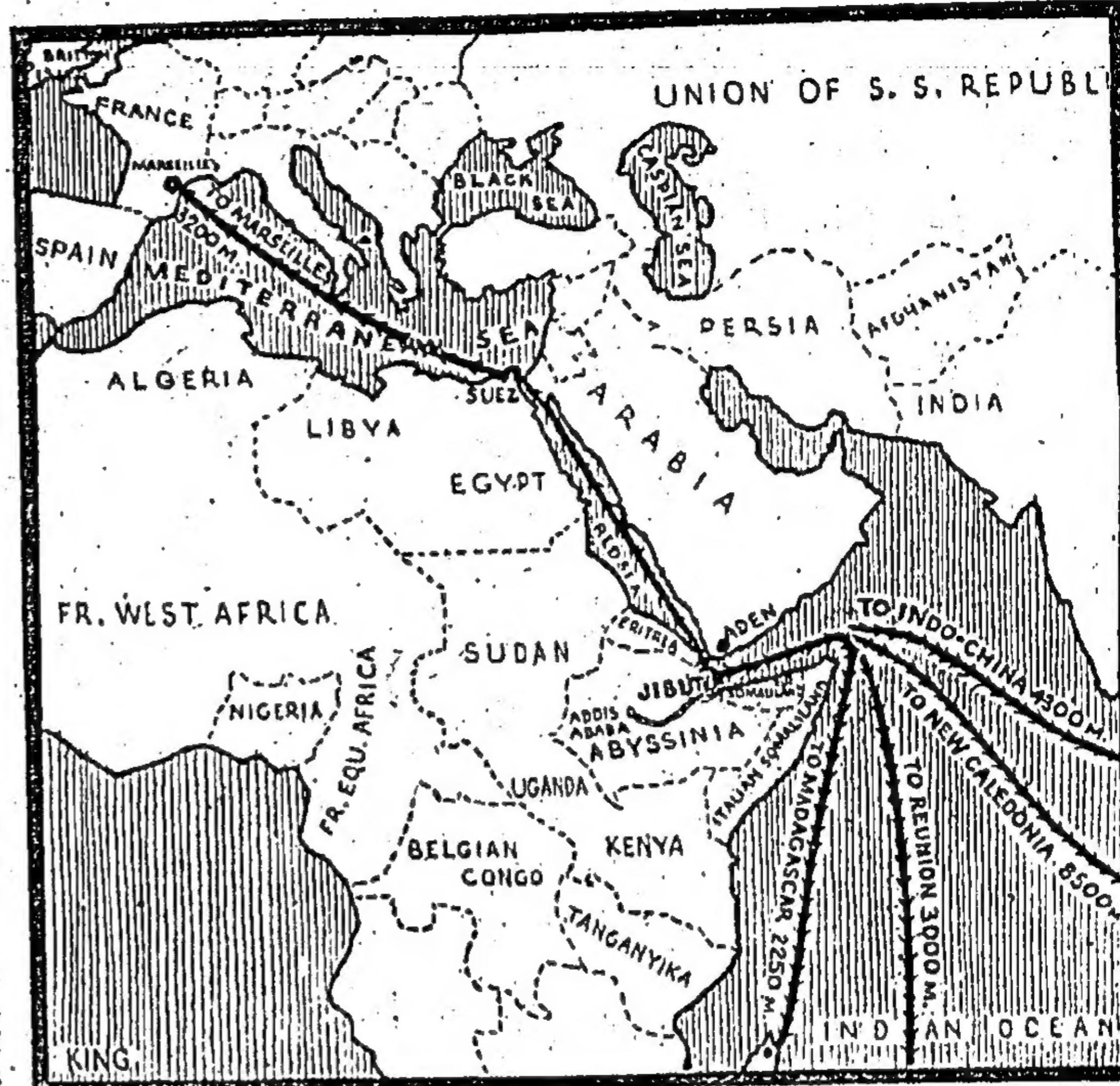
★

To this Mussolini could reply:

"My 400,000 men in Abyssinia, plus the native army which I shall raise, will not sit still under your blockade. My troops are now on the Sudanese frontier. They could launch a

Problem for a Conqueror

Important dispatch from Paris Correspondent, JOSSLEYN HENNESSY, showing what Mussolini's position in Abyssinia really is, what it means to him and the rest of Europe



But the longer France and Britain delay in calling this bluff the sooner will it merge into reality—the reality of roads in Abyssinia and well-stocked armoured cars in Italy.

★ Opportunities to discuss these problems will shortly occur, since (1) the position of Abyssinia at Geneva cannot remain in suspense for long; (2) unofficial talks to settle the Jibuti-Addis Ababa railway have already begun and the Italians are insisting that they must become official inter-Governmental negotiations.

France will never cede the French railway to Italy since this would endanger Jibuti—sole naval base between France and her Indo-Chinese Empire.

The French authorities concerned hold that the only settlement possible is one based on the 1906 Tripartite Agreement which should be brought within the League framework.

This agreement determines the British, Italian and French spheres of influence and protects the French railway's existence.

It accords to both Italy and Britain places on the railway's directorate, but Britain has never yet exercised her right of appointing a nominee. France hopes that Britain will take her place on the directorate.

This would aid in guaranteeing that the Abyssinian market would not be closed to international trade (the prospect opened by Italy's actual totalitarian methods of colonisation), and it would give Britain an Abyssinian vantage post to watch over her vast African interests.

French and British colonial experts, as observers with a legal status in Abyssinia, might benefit both Italians and Abyssinians.

In contrast to French and British colonial administrations, which ruling through local chiefs, enable primitive civilisation to evolve, Italy's totalitarian methods are eradicating the Abyssinian social structure.

The contempt of conquerors inflicts a psychological wound with serious consequences on any people—witness the growth of Nazidom after the indignity of the Versailles *Diktat*.

But injustice inflicts far deeper sufferings on primitive peoples than on the more sophisticated who can compensate themselves by what psychologists call "rationalisation" processes.

The Italians expropriate the land wherever they require it from peoples in whom the sense of property is well developed; they treat the natives as "poor black trash," and physical brutality is not uncommon.

Mustard gas bombs, blistering men and cattle, quell revolt.

The League owes it to Abyssinia, beaten in a war of unprovoked aggression by methods condemned throughout the world, to act while there is still time—in another two years it will be too late.

Pity The Poor Bridge Widower

ONCE upon a time I had a wife.

Clever, domesticated, good cook, crammed the style of our bedroom, and blue books—blue bridge books, of course, littered the lounge. Odd tables with "interesting hands" dent here were all over everywhere, until my wife had time to "work them out!"

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One of Them

SECRET WAR BOOK IS READY

Britain's Scheme to Raise Armed Forces of 5,000,000

Complete Plan Of Imperial Defence

FILED away in a leather-covered book that now reposes in a locked safe at the offices of the Committee of Imperial Defence is a complete scheme of conscription, ready to be brought into operation on the day that war is declared.

It will never be operated in peace time, but the wartime scheme is there in full, down to the smallest detail.

It is complete even to the draft of a short Parliamentary Bill to give legislative effect to conscription.

The scheme detailed in the book provides for the raising of an Army, Navy, and Air Force up to 5,000,000 strong, to be mobilised in instalments, according to requirements.

It also provides for the mobilisation of the industrial population, so that those who stay behind and are engaged on munitions shall not earn 10 times as much as the soldier, as was the case in the last war.

Single Men Conscribed First

In the schedules to the scheme, the whole population is classified in categories, in order of priority for mobilisation.

First, it is laid down that single men shall be mobilised before married men are called on.

Then there are various categories of industrial workers, who will be "key men" in the work of providing munitions and supplies and maintaining essential transport.

They will be held back and only released gradually as their places are taken by men over 40, or by women.

These provisionally exempted categories include: Coal miners, heavy iron and steel workers, railway locomotive drivers, seamen, agricultural workers (except the young men), engineers, shipbuilders, and a certain number of building trade workers.

On the other hand, the general classes of workers, whose work is urgently essential to the maintenance of supplies, will be called up early. They include clerks, shop assistants, nannies, textile operatives, general factory workers, municipal employees, musicians, and those engaged in the luxury and sports trades.

All the workers who are exempted from active military service to work on munitions—either temporarily or permanently—will be enrolled in Labour battalions, and paid on a basis similar to that for the men who are serving with combatant units.

New Shock for Motorists

EVERY car in Britain may have to have its ignition system scrapped, according to Sir Noel Ashbridge, the B.B.C. engineer. He hopes means will be found to ensure that all cars will be fitted with suppressors.

"Telephone sets on main roads at some distance from Alexandra Palace are liable to interference," he said.

"At 20 to 25 miles the interference may be as strong as the signals."

Means have, however, already been adopted at the receiving end to overcome this interference.

The main method is to raise the signal input to the receiver by an "aerial array," which is an arrangement of reflectors and directors.

SOVIET "GODLESS" ALARMED

RELIGION PERSISTING AMONG YOUTH

WEDDING SERVICES OVER RINGS

Paris, April 5.

Recent numbers of the *Besochnik* (the Godless) and the *Antireligiosnik* (the Anti-religious) have been full of complaints of the persistence of "religious superstition" in the Soviet Union.

It is stated that in some cases young Communists are even more persistent in following church customs than older members of the community, and that in the majority of peasant houses, even indeed in the houses of peasants who have joined the "Union of the Godless," icons still hang.

One correspondent deplores that in Northern Caucasus the churches are full on feast days, and that schoolchildren form a large part of the congregation.

In Novgorod schoolchildren visit the churches and are taught prayers by old women. It is frequently noticed that young girls refuse to go to dances on Fastdays. In many country districts the majority of weddings are still blessed by priests.

PRIESTS ON TOUR

In some districts travelling priests have organised regular tours of the villages and take choirs with them. Masses are often performed in private houses.

In the towns there is greater shyness in attending religious services. The *Besochnik* complains, however, that religion is often "hypocritically carried on in secret, and that church services are even performed in the absence of those for whom they are intended."

It is stated that cases are not rare in which wedding services are performed over the wedding rings in the absence of bride and bridegroom.

In certain cases funeral services are performed over empty coffins in which a little earth has been placed. The coffin is then taken back to the house where the corpse is placed within it and carried to the graveyard. In other cases the funeral service is performed over the clothes of the dead person.

'IF I AM GUILTY!'

New York, Apr. 10.
SAMUEL WHITAKER, of San Quentin, California, convicted of murdering his wife for her insurance money, was sentenced to life imprisonment.

As he was being taken to-day from hospital to a cell in San Quentin Prison, where he was to spend the rest of his life, he turned to his warder dramatically and said: "May God strike me dead before I get to my cell if I am guilty."

He never reached his cell. He had a sudden heart attack and died four hours later.

International Art School For Colony?

H.E. THE GOVERNOR INTERESTED

A scheme for the establishment of an international school of art in Hongkong is disclosed in a letter to the "Telegraph" from Mrs. Macfadyen, of the Hongkong Working Artists' Guild.

When and if established, the institution will be known as the Andrew Caldecott School of Art.

His Excellency is stated to have interested a number of public men in the scheme, and suggestions are invited from readers.

The letter is as follows:

To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph,

Sir.—The Hongkong Working Artists' Guild having now been in existence for over eighteen months, with a permanent studio at 51 Gloucester Road for more than a year, the Management feel justified in making a step forward to wider and more stable organisation.

During the year we have had the studio, we have given artistic hospitality to well-over dozen artists, resident in, or visitors to, the Colony; provided some of our members with classes and tuition for others. We inaugurated a new thing by inducing a distinguished artist Mr. Paul Stuy to give a series of lessons in Chinese art methods and ideas to a class of Europeans.

About nine months ago, Mrs. R. T. Barrett became our Hon. Secretary and Messrs. Lee Tong and Lee Byng joined Mr. Luis Chan and myself with her in the management as our other two founders had left the Colony. We were approached by visiting and newcomer artists to assist them in getting up exhibitions.

Nine successful "shows" have been held since March, 1936, and have been really international, including Orientals trained in Western methods of art in Europe (Paris, London, Rome, Madrid) as well as in Canada (Toronto) and U.S.A. (Chicago, New York, San Francisco, etc.). Some of the most modern exponents who have exhibited with appreciation in Europe and the States have also exhibited with us.

Now the time has come when we must organise more closely, especially as Mrs. Barrett is leaving the Colony for England.

From the time of his arrival here



Every Good Friday for the past 300 years marble players gather at the old Greyhound Inn at Tinsley Green, Sussex in England for the world's Marble Championship. 75-year-old Sam Spooner, who won the championship 50 years ago, shows members of the Tinsley Green team how to do it.

HE'S CHAMPION "RACKET BUSTER"

NEW YORK, APR. 10.
CHAMPION "RACKET BUSTER" THOMAS E. DEWEY HAS BEEN FLOODING LIGHT INTO SOME OF THE DARKEST PLACES OF NEW YORK'S UNDERWORLD AT THE TRIAL OF EIGHT MEN CHARGED WITH BEING RINGLEADERS OF AN EXTORTION GAME THAT TOOK THOUSANDS A YEAR FROM RESTAURANT PROPRIETORS.

Hundreds of restaurant-keepers, it seems, have been paying enormous sums to the racketeers for "protection."

Those who didn't pay had their windows smashed and their premises wrecked.

The trial first led Mr. Dewey to Arthur (Dutch Schultz) Eleganmer who was riddled with bullets in a Newark bar-room 15 months ago.

Gang guns got Schultz before Mr. Dewey could, but witnesses in every one of the dozen rackets Dewey has followed up have said that the dead gangster was the "brains" and got the most money.

Schultz got £4,200 at one time out of the restaurant racket, and it is stated that his threats made even Jack Dempsey a little frightened.

Mr. Dewey was enticed away from a lucrative law practice and given £23,300 a year to clean up New York City.

His first job was a clean-up of a prostitution syndicate that moved young girls about from house to house. Dewey followed up the men who operated the houses on a chain-store basis.

One night he rounded up 77 girls and took them in taxis to his "armoured" office in the Woolworth Building. And he got all the evidence he needed!

But he has not yet completed his task. He says he has hardly started on the clean-up although he has already uncovered schemes involving the extortions of more than £20,000,000.

The letter is as follows:

To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph,

Sir.—The Hongkong Working Artists' Guild having now been in existence for over eighteen months, with a permanent studio at 51 Gloucester Road for more than a year, the Management feel justified in making a step forward to wider and more stable organisation.

During the year we have had the studio, we have given artistic hospitality to well-over dozen artists, resident in, or visitors to, the Colony; provided some of our members with classes and tuition for others. We inaugurated a new thing by inducing a distinguished artist Mr. Paul Stuy to give a series of lessons in Chinese art methods and ideas to a class of Europeans.

About nine months ago, Mrs. R. T. Barrett became our Hon. Secretary and Messrs. Lee Tong and Lee Byng joined Mr. Luis Chan and myself with her in the management as our other two founders had left the Colony. We were approached by visiting and newcomer artists to assist them in getting up exhibitions.

Nine successful "shows" have been held since March, 1936, and have been really international, including Orientals trained in Western methods of art in Europe (Paris, London, Rome, Madrid) as well as in Canada (Toronto) and U.S.A. (Chicago, New York, San Francisco, etc.). Some of the most modern exponents who have exhibited with appreciation in Europe and the States have also exhibited with us.

Now the time has come when we must organise more closely, especially as Mrs. Barrett is leaving the Colony for England.

From the time of his arrival here

He's Champion "Racket Buster"

Thomas E. Dewey

Andrew Caldecott School of Art

Hongkong Working Artists' Guild

51 Gloucester Road, Hongkong

Telephone: 21279

Telex: 21279

Shute Senior And Junior Make A Brave Exit From Colony Tennis Championship

WIN FIRST SET FROM A CARELESS OPPONENT

Hung And Fincher Never Touched Best Form

(By "Veritas")

E. C. Fincher and W. C. Hung beat E. L. H. Shute and K. Shute 6-8, 6-0, 6-1.

FOR one set in this men's doubles championship quarter-final match on the stand-court yesterday, the Shute combination played with such commendable steadiness and enterprise that they had the eventual winners in rare difficulties. They deservedly won the set at 8-6 before Fincher and Hung started to play anything like the game expected of them.

Once started, however, they brooked no further interference. Ten games in succession fell to their rackets, and it was only a valiant solo effort by young Kenneth Shute on service which enabled the losers to avoid a second love-set defeat.

There was a sort of snugness about the early play of Fincher and Hung—Hung in particular—which met its just reward. Indifference in stroke making and movement about the court will seldom contribute towards success, especially when it is attempted at the expense of two very keen players. The winners had to pull themselves together after that first set. Then, they played more like the Fincher and Hung we have come to know.

HUNG'S SLOW START

Perhaps it is that Hung is invariably a slow starter, but in this match he certainly took a long time to settle down. If he had to make more than two successive strokes it was odds on that he would commit a blunder off the third. The Shute partnership soon discovered how to exploit this. They concentrated their best length lobes on Hung, alternating these with dipping drives which landed at his feet, and the immediate result was a drop of points.

Neither was Fincher too happy in these earlier phases of the game, though of the two he was immeasurably superior. As the game developed so Fincher improved. In the second and final sets his overhead functioned to perfection, and no matter how high the Shutes tossed the ball, Fincher made his smashes to the corners.

Hung gathered confidence after the first set, but at no time did he display form sufficient to mark him as a possible Colony champion. His smashes apart from a few made on top of the net, were comparatively bad to pick up and thought to some-

There's nothing ordinary about Three Threes except their price!

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STATE EXPRESS 333

MADE IN ENGLAND

Diamonds For Tennis!

New Lawn Tennis Association colours for Davis and Wightman Cup matches.

Diamonds for women! They will be presented with a jewelled arrow brooch, with the initials "G.B. v. U.S.A." in diamonds.

New awards to Davis Cup players include a blazer and tie, G. E. Hart and F. H. D. Wilde have received recognition—a British blazer and badge, and an England badge.

L.T.A. has made a £200 grant to the Public Schools Association for coaching this season; also £150 to the Cambridgeshire Association to institute a coaching scheme at Cambridge college clubs.

THE U.S. HAVE BIG DAVIS CUP AMBITIONS

(By Henry Super)

United Press Staff Correspondent

New York. Holcombe Ward, new president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, sat in the office of his woolen business and said:

1. Winning the Davis Cup is not important to development of tennis.

2. It is not alarming that the professional promoters are successfully raiding the amateur ranks.

3. The competition for the Davis Cup this year should be a three-way battle among the United States, Australia and Germany.

States, Australia and Germany, Ward, who played on the first American Davis Cup team in 1900, has two ambitions in his new job.

For years he refused to head the tennis association. He felt that because of his business interests he could not do justice to the task. Now, that he finally is president, he has two major ambitions.

"The first," he said, "is to develop tennis throughout the country—to interest smaller clubs in joining the U.S.L.T.A. We are devoting considerable time and thought to this because we feel if the smaller clubs get into the organization it will help to spread the sport. The second is to develop younger players. We want to bring out a lot of boys who consider tennis a real amateur sport and play it because they like it."

JUNIOR DAVIS CUP SQUAD

Ward's organization is inaugurating this season the idea of a junior Davis cup squad. This spring, in a dozen big cities, squads of players from 15 to 20 years of age will begin training under competent coaches. With the lure of the Davis cup urging them on, the youngsters will take more than a passing interest in the game.

"The cup," Ward said, "is not important as a trophy. But it is a grand incentive. I don't agree with theorists who hold that loss of a cup means a decline in a nation's tennis fortunes. If one holds the cup too long, younger players become discouraged because they feel they haven't a chance to make the team. I'd prefer to see a country keep the cup two years and then lose it. This would serve to liven up competition in that country."

Discussing professionalism, Ward said:

"In one way, it has a beneficial effect. The game suffers when two or three players remain at the top year after year. Many promising youngsters become discouraged. With the champions seeking professional fields, however, new faces break into the amateur picture and the result is a healthy one."

About the 1937 Davis Cup:

"Having lost Fred Perry, England probably will pair company with the cup. It looks like a tossup among this country, Australia, and Germany. We should have a better team than we had last year as the result of additional experience. Like England, however, we must find a capable No. 2 singles player. Don Budge shapes up as our big hope. After that it's hard to discriminate among Gene Mako, Bobby Riggs, Joe Hunt, Frank Parker and Bryan Grant."

MERLIN ON WIMBLEDON PROSPECTS

ONLY TWO WITH ANY CHANCE OF WINNING

(By A Lawn Tennis Correspondent)

It is refreshing occasionally to get an outside view on the merits and demerits of the principal players of the day. Commenting on an article of mine on "The Coronation Wimbledon," in *The Observer* a fortnight ago, Andre Merlin, the young French player who made such a gallant effort to save the Davis Cup for his country when Great Britain won it four years ago, has a very definite point of view of his own, which he embodies in a long and interesting letter.

In my article I had written that I considered the forthcoming championship singles at Wimbledon, both men's and women's, to be far more "open" than they had been for many years past. The disappearance of Perry from the field has done away altogether with that feeling, almost of hopelessness, that must have been experienced by most even of the best players during the last year or two, and with an entry comprising D. Budge; S. Wood, B. M. Grant, and perhaps F. Parker from the U.S.A.; J. H. Crawford, A. K. Quist, V. B. McGrath, and J. Bromwich from Australia; N. Farguharson (one of Perry's conquerors) from South Africa; J. Yamagishi from Japan, our own Austin, and a crowd of Continental players, comprising G. von Cramm and H. Henkel of Germany, B. Destremau, and perhaps the great Borotra himself from France; R. Menzel, perhaps, K. Schroeder, and others, it seemed to me that to pick the ultimate winner from so strong, varied, and even a field would be quite impossible.

Merlin, however, is far more selective. He is surprised that the future champions were not pointed out with more precision, and writes: "My opinion is that there are but two tennis men having a chance of success. G. von Cramm and D. Budge, and even then Budge seems to have a much better chance; he beat Perry twice last year, and the nice German is pursued by hard luck since several years. Any other result than Budge's or perhaps von Cramm's victory would certainly be the consequence of illness or injury. I agree with the names of Quist and Austin as probable semi-finalists, though they can be threatened by Menzel, Borotra (if, as is hoped here, he plays in the singles for the fourteenth time), G. Grant, J. Bromwich, and perhaps the most dangerous, my twenty-year-old friend Budge, Destremau. But none of them has in my view, the slightest chance against Budge and von Cramm."

The opinion of so fine a player as Andre Merlin must carry weight; but at the same time it may be pointed out that Budge has already been beaten twice this year by Grant, at Miami and Tampa, and that Grant has been beaten this year by Parker, at New Orleans. Von Cramm has played little at present this year, but his late summer form last year he is evidently not invincible. I still, in fact, consider this men's champion ship to be an extremely open event.

With regard to the women's singles, Merlin would be "awfully surprised if Frau Sperling does not win the title in spite of Miss A. Marbie, Miss H. Jacobs, Miss Round, Mrs. Mathieu, Miss Wynne, and Miss Jedzajewski." Here, I think, the Frenchman is on sounder ground. Yet Frau Sperling, magnificent player as she is, has always failed when the supreme test came at Wimbledon: it is not one of her lucky grounds, and luck counts, psychologically, for a great deal more than most people allow.

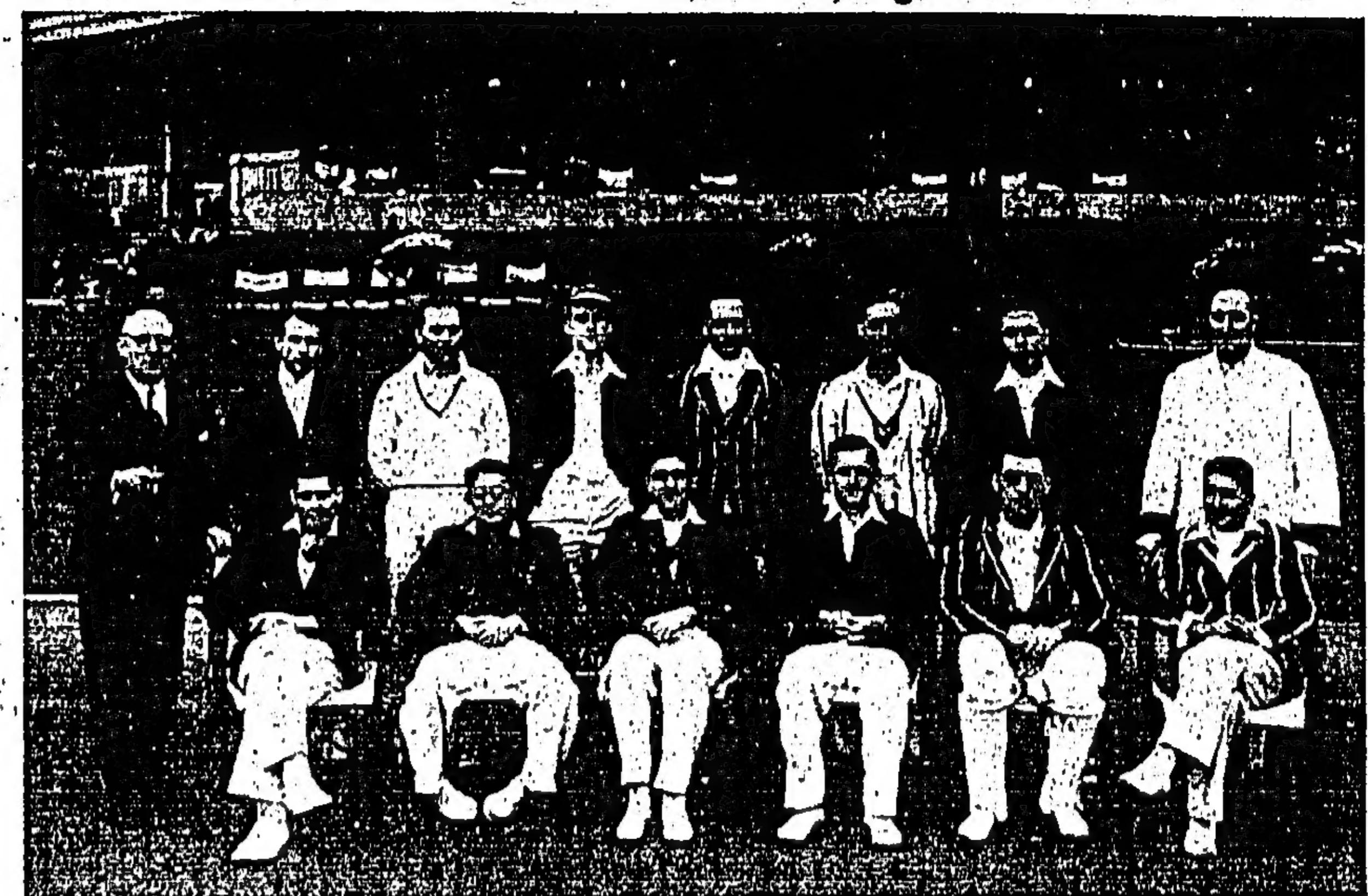
M. Merlin does not take Mrs. Williams or Señorita Lizzano into account at all. But neither a woman who has won seven times nor one of the Chilean's class, who is desperately keen to win for the first time, can I think, safely be left out of the reckoning.

This is a test of Youth v. Experience and I certainly don't feel inclined to make categorical state-

Davis Cup Matches To Be Played At Forest Hills

New York. The first Davis Cup matches in five years will be played on Forest Hills historic courts this spring when the North American zone finals,—expected to be Australia versus United States—are held at West Side Tennis Club May 29-30-31.

In announcing the site, Chairman Walter L. Pato of the committee on management, said the selection had been made at the request of the Australian team departing from Sydney March 18.



JUNIOR CRICKET CHAMPIONS. Here is the Kowloon Cricket Club second eleven which won the junior cricket league this year. Standing (left to right), R. P. Phillips (scorer), F. Zimmerman, R. Baldwin, K. M. Baxter, G. A. V. Hall, C. B. R. Sargent, R. T. Broadbridge and T. Carr. Sitting: S. A. Gray, W. C. Hung, A. A. Dand (Captain), W. Mulcahy (Sub-Captain), W. L. McKenzie and T. A. Madar. (Photo: Mee Cheung).

Colony Tennis Championships

RUMJAHN MUST HUSTLE LEONG PING-CHIU TO WIN TO-DAY

Youth Versus Experience Doubles Match

(By "Veritas")

H. D. Rumjahn, who is expected to reach the final of the Colony singles tennis championship, will have an opportunity this afternoon of revealing precisely what is his current form when he meets Leong Ping-chiu, conqueror of Lee Wai-tong, on the stand court.

This is a quarter-final engagement and considerable interest is vested in it.

Leong has oft proved himself to be one of the finest defensive players in the Colony, the real strength of his defence lying in the fact that when opportunity arises he can also attack and score outright points.

But with all his qualities as a baseline player and as one mature in the more subtle tactics of the game, I do not think he will prevent Rumjahn from winning in straight sets. Leong is only thoroughly dangerous when he is given plenty of time in which to make his shots. While he can be deliberate in his placements he is a threat to the best of players. But if Rumjahn hustles him, as undoubtedly he will try to do, then I imagine we shall see Leong's resistance break down very much more quickly.

Tennis craft will play an important part in this match, which should be highly interesting.

DOUBLES ATTRACTION

For those who prefer to watch doubles instead of singles, a match is being put into the No. 9 court which promises to provide rich entertainment.

Ng Sze-kwong, one time Czar of all the tennis players in Hongkong, partnered by another famous "old-timer," Hon Luen-fung, is matched against A. V. Gosano and A. V. Remedios, leading Club de Recreio players.

This is a test of Youth v. Experience and I certainly don't feel inclined to make categorical state-

AN EPIC BOAT RACE

London Beat Thames in Record Time

(By G. Venables)

The Grand crews of London Rowing Club and Thames Rowing Club had one of the finest races ever seen on the tideway when, in place of the annual Head of the River championship, they raced from Mortlake to Putney. London won by ¾ length, and made a new record of 18min. 12sec. for the course on the ebb tide. The old one of 18min. 27sec., was made in 1897 by Harcourt Gold's Oxford crew. Conditions were nearly ideal.

London chose the Surrey station, and both struck 38 in the first minute and Thames, with the bend slightly in their favour, went all out to gain the lead before Barnes Bridge. In the second minute Thames were doing 36 and London 35, and at Barnes Bridge Thames were 3 feet ahead.

On the long bend to Hammersmith London should have gained appreciably, but their coxswain allowed Thames to push him close to the Surrey bank and lose some of the tide, so that at the Stork London were hard half a length up. Thames then spurted and crept up inch by inch, so that at Harrods they were dead level again, both crews rowing 32.

Thames tackled the head wind at this point rather better than London, and at the Mile Post they were a canvas ahead, and in another hundred yards they had increased their advantage to about half a length. Then came London's second spurt to 36, and at the lower end of the football ground they were level, with little more than half a mile to the finish. Thames answered at 35, but opposite the Boat Houses London were a canvas up. In the last minute Thames made a huge effort, rowing 40 strokes, but London at 38 were still gaining slowly, and they reached Putney Bridge about three-quarters of a length ahead. Crews:

London R.C.—O. L. R. Hills (bow), D. R. Jardine, J. Pinches, A. D. Phelps, M. P. Lee, A. D. Fraser, T. R. M. Bristow, B. S. Beasley (stroke), H. D. Winkworth (cox).

Thames R.C.—R. P. Bradley (bow), H. M. Young, R. T. Cowper, J. A. Maclean, A. J. Hutton-Squire, A. P. Brown, J. Burrough, H. E. G. Watts (stroke), J. G. Dearlove (cox).

PONY CLASSIFICATIONS

The following alterations in the classification of race ponies has been made by the Hongkong Jockey Club:

China Ponies—Bright View to class, Morning Tip to D class.

Wong Mee-shun Suspended For Nine Months

Following the Football Emergency Committee Meeting last night, Wong Mee-shun, of South China, was suspended till December 31.

Other suspensions were—Kwok Ying-sang, (S. China) W. Maher (Recreio) until the end of the season, and P. Castro (St. Joseph's) until December 1, 1937.

HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

Fusiliers Defeat Team From Tamar

In a United Hockey Tournament match at the Navy Ground, King's Park, yesterday afternoon, a team from the Royal Welsh Fusiliers beat H.M.S. Tamar by three goals to one. Play was scrappy and uninteresting. Personnel of the American team still is in doubt with only Donald Budge, Number 1 player of the nation, sure of a place.—United Press.



SPARE MOMENT PAGE

WHERE AN INVADER RULES

CHENG TE, JEHOL

LESS than a year ago it was quite an adventure to visit Jehol. To-day it is a matter of buying a railway ticket. The train leaves Mukden at midnight, the sleeping cars are good, more comfortable than the European type and much cheaper. The same goes for the restaurant service. The 400-mile journey from Mukden to Jehol cost me 24s., which included sleeping berth, clean kimono and slippers, green tea served every few hours, hot damp towels, in fact everything as served with second-class accommodation in Japan proper.

There are many soldiers travelling, chiefly soldiers in fact, Japanese soldiers or Japanese mercenaries. One begins to notice things. The first thing that strikes one is the parade of force. Each station is a small fort. The coal yards and stores are inside high barbed wire entanglements. The station buildings themselves are solid structures of brick, or stone and cement. There are armed guards on every station platform.

At one of the larger stations the authorities seemed prepared to repulse an attack. On each side of the train six or eight soldiers stood with their backs to us, loaded rifles held at the "ready" and pointed at the countryside. I saw nothing to warrant such a display. A mudwalled village lay in a hollow some five hundred yards away; between it and the station a small group of Chinese watched us. They did not look dangerous.

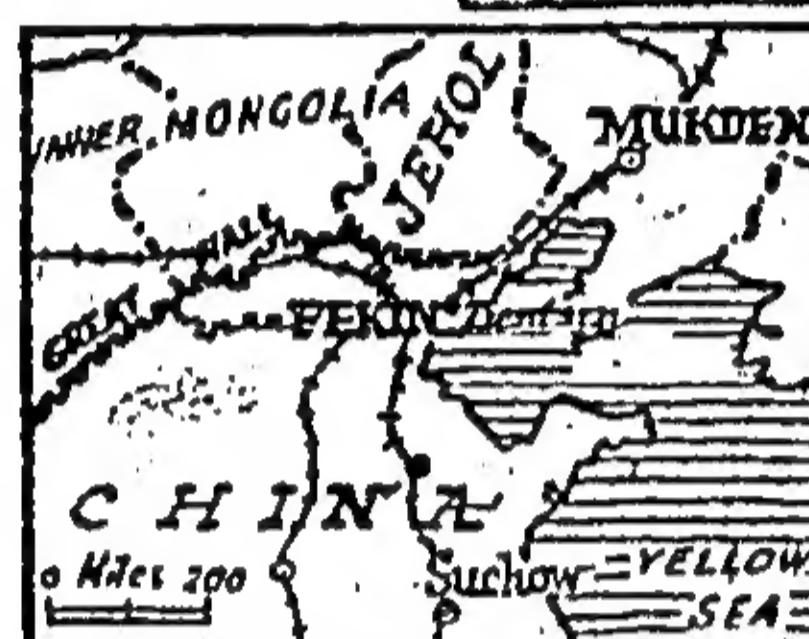
Ordeal For A Chinese

At another station a Chinese was being roughly searched by a Japanese N.C.O. and some soldiers. He was pushed and pulled about as they went through his pockets. A dig in the stomach made him collapse on the ground with comical suddenness. His shoes were jerked off and shaken, making him fall backwards. There was nothing in the shoes and they were thrown aside. The man wriggled away to retrieve them, pulled them on and struggled to his feet. With little respectful bows and smiles the fellow asked if he could now go. He was given a contemptuous slap across the face and told to go. Still smiling he hurried towards the train.

It was the only "incident" I saw and, though typical enough of the respective attitudes of two great nations, need not be exaggerated; there are brutal N.C.O.'s everywhere.

Certainly the Japanese are not beloved in Jehol. Indeed they appear to have a genius for making themselves disliked wherever they set their feet. So much is this true that one hears it used by foreigners as one argument against the likelihood of a "real outbreak of war" in Suiyuan. The theory is that if Japan starts trouble so far from her base, she will soon require very large garrisons to keep the rest of Manchuria quiet, and perhaps even Korea.

In my opinion, however, this is not an argument which is likely to weigh with the Kuomintang Army, who invariably act first and count the cost afterwards, finally leaving the bill to



Of the many temples at Jehol built by Emperor Chien Lung, the most famous are those of Hsing Kung, from which this picture was taken, and the Pu Ta La, seen in the background.

settled by the rest are made up of dispossessed peasants, discontented Koreans, remnants of Chang Hsueh-liang's former army and deserters from the Japanese-formed "Manchukuoan" army. The troops of the puppet Emperor Pu Yi are not very reliable.

But in Jehol Province, at least, there are no bandits, in the Japanese sense of the term. It is, on the other hand, the recruiting ground and dispatch centre for those "irregulars" now massing for attack on Inner Mongolia. To the Chinese, however, and even, it would seem by a recent statement, to the Japanese Ambassador in Nanking, these mercenaries are all "bandits" in the purest sense of the term.

Japanese Ambitions

Beyond Pingchuan the mountains crowd in and become even more grotesque in shape. In this most difficult section of the line the railway must often squeeze through the canyon perched on a cliff above the river. Just before reaching Cheng Te, or Jehol City as the foreigners call it, the valley broadens out and the line ends, at present a mile which stretches two miles.

The Japanese have tried, and not unsuccessfully, to make Jehol station fit its surroundings architecturally. They have also installed there a semi-European hotel, with a Japanese bath and good catering arrangements. They say they are going to spend money repairing the damage wreaked on the famous temples by their predecessors, the bandits. They say that Jehol is now on the world tourists' map.

No Paradise For Tourists

This last I find doubtful. Despite the dilapidated marvels of Chien Lung's temples neither the present atmosphere nor the future prospects seem to me likely to induce the shipping companies to send their valuable customers for world cruises up to Jehol. It sounds to me as optimistic as last year's statement by the Kwantung Army regarding the clearing up of the bandit situation in Manchuria generally. It was "all over" last year, the bandits were "cleaned up." This year they have been more active than ever.

The word "bandit" in the Far East is a term covering all who are unpopular. Real bandits there are also in plenty, but all who are called so are not highway robbers. In Manchuria many of the "bandits" are patriotic fighting the Japanese and it is they who appear to provide the much visited by tourists next year

Worked out for you

(See columns 4 and 5.)

The caterpillar covered 13 feet 8 inches. George had 11 half-crowns, three shillings, and nineteen pence in his pocket; and he is 22.

MAKES SEWING EASIER

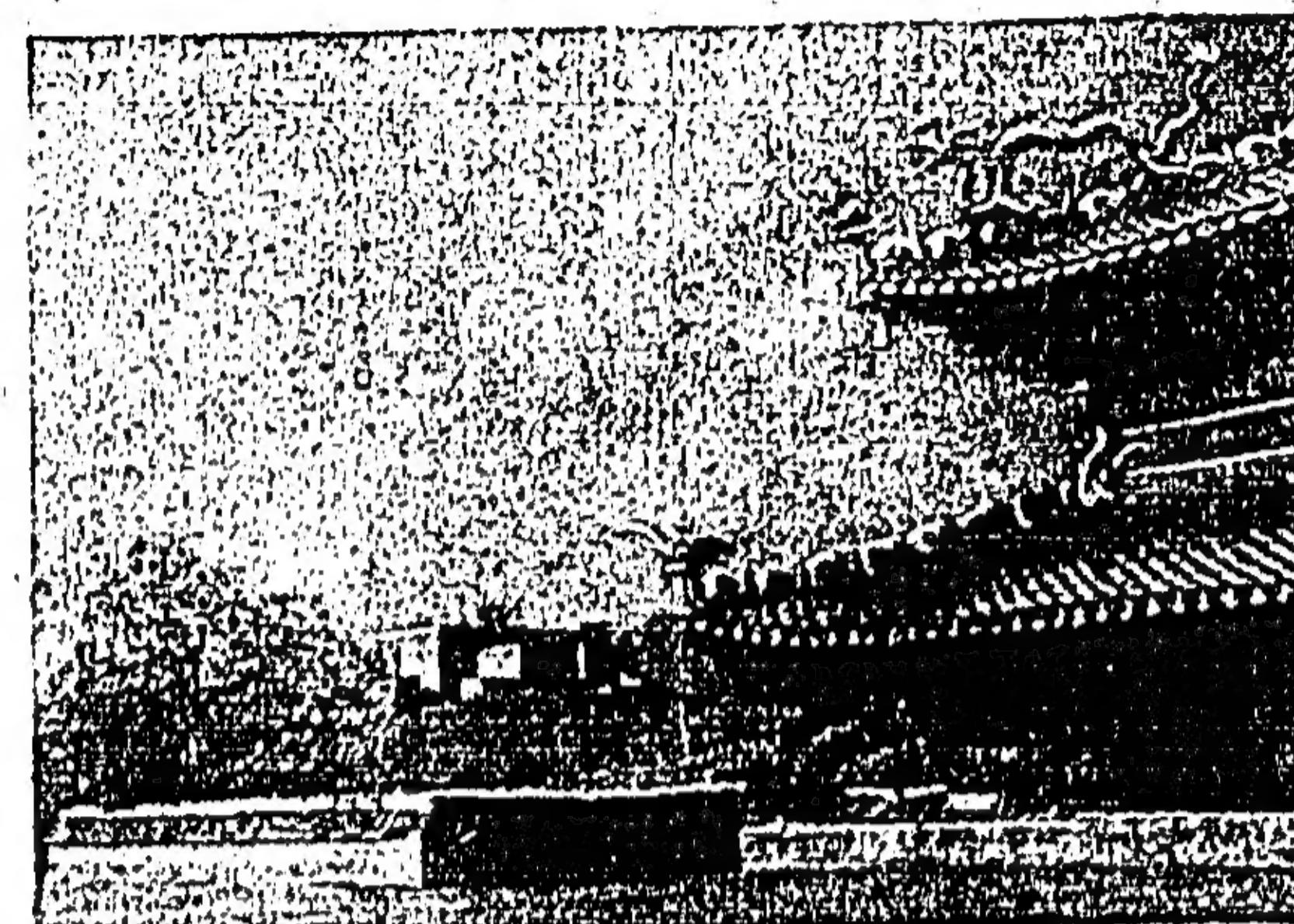
Use 3-in-one oil on all working parts and see how much easier and smoother your sewing machine runs.

CLEANS
LUBRICATES
PREVENTS RUST

3-IN-ONE OIL

By Harrison Brown

Who is travelling round the world writing for a London newspaper from Europe and the Ukraine. To-day, he tells of what is now happening in China.



Work it out for yourself . . .

Young George was on holiday, and he sat on a bench on the downs, for once doing nothing.

He noticed a caterpillar, which began to crawl up his stick, a thick cudgel which he had bought as a souvenir on a charabanc trip the day before. The stick was 4 feet high and an inch thick, and he counted idly the number of times the caterpillar crawled round the stick on its spiral journey to the top. Fifty times.

He began to wonder what distance it had covered. . . .

When he had worked that out he felt in his pocket, in which he seemed to have a great deal of money. He found he had 33 coins in half-crowns, shillings and pennies. Altogether, £1 12 1.

Without counting them, he began to work out how many he had of each sort of coin. . . .

Solving these two problems had taken some time, and he remembered he had to join his wife for lunch. That reminded him, it was his birthday. Funny, if you added his age to his wife's age, and added to that—yes, the difference between their ages, and then multiplied the result by itself, you got the year they were married in. . . .

Always juggling with figures, George. He's a bank clerk.

Can you work out the answers?

If, not, they are in Column One.

The SNAPSHOT GUILD

Night Snapshotting With Box Cameras



Thanks to more powerful artificial home lighting, owners of inexpensive slow lens cameras can now make snapshots indoors at night.

ARE you missing the fun of indoor snapshotting at night?

Maybe because you have an inexpensive camera, such as the box fixed-focus type, you think that indoor picture-taking at night is not for you. Perhaps you still suppose that without an f/2.8 lens or faster, you have little chance for success, except by making time exposures. Be happy that such is the case no longer. There is now available, for indoor instantaneous exposures in your home at night, a new and more powerful photographic flood light bulb (No. 2), and with two or three of these in your floor lamps backed by inexpensive cardboard reflectors and with a roll of the fast supersensitive panchromatic film behind your lens, snapshots at night can be made even with the slower single lens cameras.

The initial investment in these new bulbs is higher but, on the other hand, they last three times as long.

So, now that practically everybody can be in on the fun, consider the precious subjects that these more powerful lights permit a simple box camera to photograph—the children at their evening games or in their nighties going to bed, the family gathered around the fireplace, gay evening parties when friends come in, the pots, Dad reading the ice-box, and what not.

One of the enjoyments of making pictures at night is that you can control the illumination. In doing

this, however, care should be taken to obtain the right balance of light. Remember that usually you get a better picture with more illumination on one side of the subject than on the other. Either two flood light bulbs should be used on one side and one on the other, or, if only two are used, one should be placed closer to the subject than the other.

The light nearest the subject is the main light—the one which produces the high lights and shadows necessary for proper modelling of features. The other is used to balance the lighting—to illuminate features so that they will not be too dark. If this light is placed too close, faces will appear flat and lacking in roundness. On the other hand, if it is too far away, shadows on the side away from the main light will be too dark and the lighting will be harsh.

Suppose that you have placed a bulb in each of two bridge-type lamps with the shades replaced by the cardboard reflectors. You will

probably get a good balance of lighting by having one lamp about three feet from the subject and the other about four.

It is an excellent plan before you snap the picture to experiment with the lamps in different positions, watching the different lighting effects on the face or faces. Always use the largest diaphragm or stop opening. Slow lens cameras having adjustable shutter speeds should be set to take the picture at 1/25 second.

JOHN VAN GUILDER

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Pres. Coolidge	3:00 a.m. April 20	Pres. Jefferson	Midnight Apr. 23
Fres. Taft	8:00 a.m. April 21	Pres. McKinley	Midnight May 7
Pres. Hoover	Noon May 1	Pres. Grant	Midnight May 21
Pres. Lincoln	8:00 a.m. May 10	Pres. Jackson	Midnight June 4
Pres. Coolidge	Noon June 3	Pres. Jefferson	Midnight June 18
Pres. Wilson	8:00 a.m. June 10	Pres. McKinley	Midnight July 2

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Pres. Pierce	8:00 a.m. May 23	Pres. Hoover	8:00 a.m. April 23
Pres. Van Buren	8:00 a.m. June 6	Pres. Polk	8:00 a.m. April 25
Pres. Garfield	8:00 a.m. June 20	Pres. McKinley	8:00 a.m. May 9
Pres. Hayes	8:00 a.m. July 4	Pres. Pierce	8:00 a.m. May 11
Pres. Monroe	8:00 a.m. July 4	Pres. Lincoln	Midnight May 11

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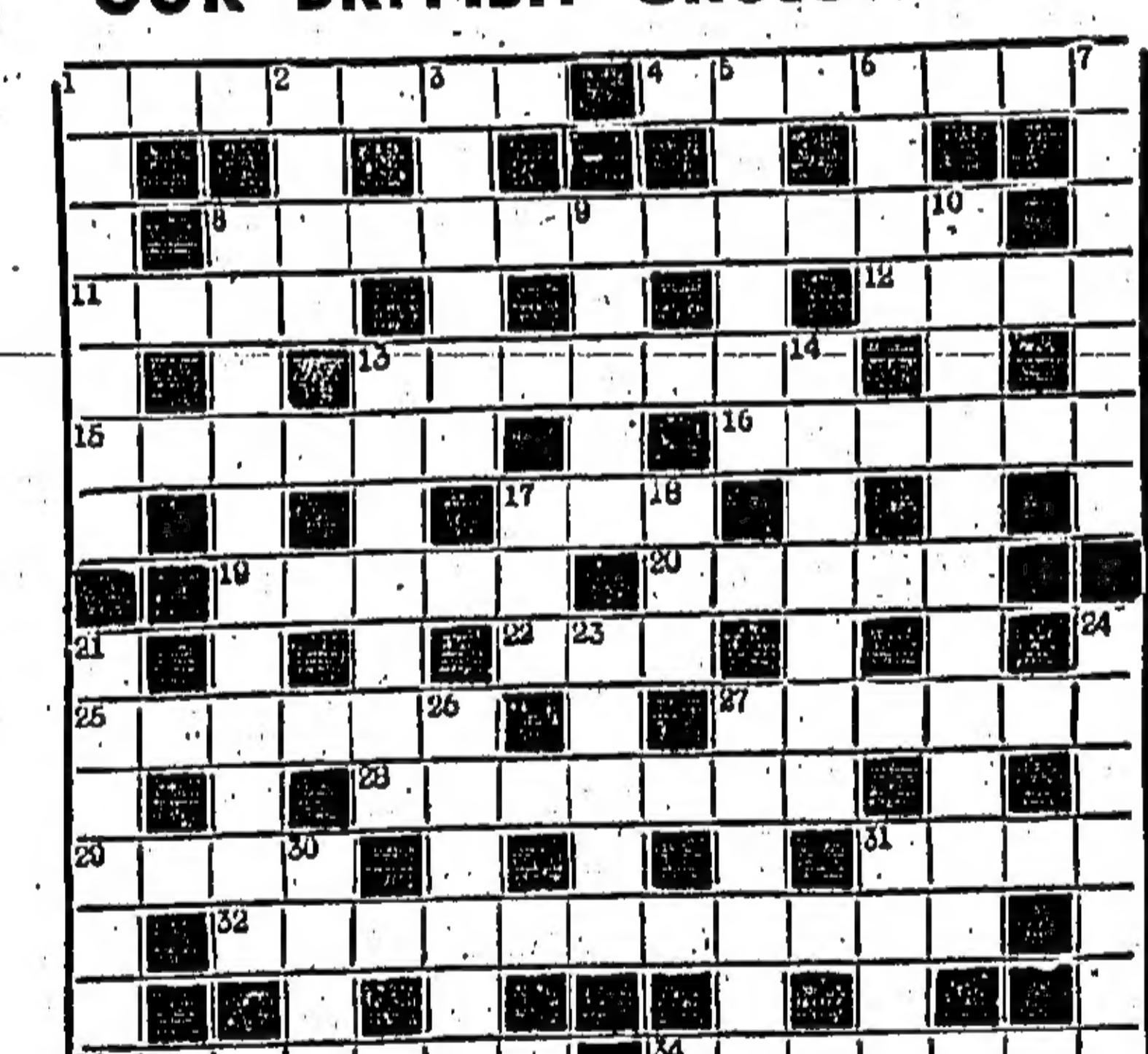
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STEAMER	In Port	16 Apr.	19 Apr.	5 May
CHANGTIE	In Port	16 Apr.	19 Apr.	5 May
TAIPING	11 May	18 May	21 May	6 June
CHANGTIE	8 June	15 June	18 June	4 July
TAIPING	9 July	16 July	19 July	4 Aug.

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ACROSS

- Silent salutes for big guns in the bows here.
- It is not thus that slanderers blacken characters.
- A product of the Press that is never published in black and white (two words) (6, 5)
- You must look for him "in furin parts".
- A form of investment that is open only to military men.
- Interfers, seemingly, with the numismatist's treasures.
- Same again.
- Schoolboys do not visit here, though frequently invited to go.
- Filling.
- Due to fish and mountains.
- Decoration given to tradesmen.
- Rather cold, to be far away, isn't it?
- Spot the penny fruit.
- Nail a thousand, anyhow, to get the brute.
- They are kept on a ring.
- This is a jumper? Why not?
- Yesterday's Solution.
- As a statement it does not appear to be startling, but it's all humbug, nevertheless (hyphen, 3, 4).
- A product of the Press that is never published in black and white (two words) (6, 5)
- You must look for him "in furin parts".

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A Cloudburst of Laughter!

A mad frolic up and down
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and she turns out to be the
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LAST TIMES TO-DAY.

IT'S Bigger THAN A LAUGH
PICTURE!

Will ROGERS
STEAMBOAT ROUND THE BEND
A FOX PICTURE
ANNE SHIRLEY
IRVING COBB
EUDENE PALETTE
STEPIN FETCHIT

VIOLET LORAIN GORDON HARKER in "ROADHOUSE"
A Gaumont-British Picture

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Fixed Price For Gold Not Maintained

Chamberlain Explains
British Policy

Satisfied With Tri-Party Pact

London, April 13.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to questions, stated that it was not at present part of the Government's policy to maintain a fixed price for gold in terms of sterling. He added that the price of gold was one of the factors to be taken into account in determining monetary policy from time to time.

Mr. Chamberlain further stated that the Government was fully alive to the undesirability of interfering with the flow of business towards recovery.

Mr. Chamberlain said he was satisfied with the working of the tripartite monetary agreement. The purpose of that agreement was to maintain the greatest possible equilibrium in the system of international exchanges, avoiding to the fullest extent, any disturbance of that system by monetary action on the part of any of the Governments concerned. He added that the agreement did not refer expressly to the gold value of the several currencies.

DETAILED REPLY

London, April 13.
The Chancellor of the Exchequer was asked two questions in the House of Commons by Mr. Boothby (Conservative), who has been associated at various times with the advocacy of "planning and managed money". He asked first for an assurance that the Government had no intention of taking action to check the rise in commodities by raising the price of sterling in terms of gold, in view of the deflationary effect it would have, and also whether the maintenance of cheap money remained the fundamental objective of Government policy.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain replied that it was not at present part of the policy of the Government to maintain a fixed price for gold in terms of sterling, but the price of gold was, of course, one of the factors to be taken into account in determining their monetary policy from time to time. They were fully alive to the undesirability of interfering with the flow of business towards recovery. With regard to cheap money, he referred to the answer yesterday, in which the point was made that cheap money was not an object in itself, but a means for securing improvement of trade activity and employment.

While the Chancellor was satisfied that the policy actually followed had given a maximum stimulus to economic recovery, no statement could be

SALE OF FLOWERS STREET COLLECTIONS FOR DESERVING CAUSE

One of the Colony's best-known and most valuable organisations for the relief of poverty and suffering amongst the poorest of the poor—the Society for the Protection of Children—is holding its annual street sale of flowers on Saturday next, April 17. The event is being organised by the Women's Auxiliary of the Society, and as this is one of the Society's main sources of income it is hoped that the public will show its appreciation of the social work which the Society is doing by liberally responding to the appeal for funds.

Last year, the Society dealt with 1,572 new cases, affecting the well-being of 3,087 children. Since its foundation, the Society has handled no fewer than 6,804 cases, involving 11,751 children. Of the cases dealt with last year, one thousand required medical attention.

Some idea of the poverty-level reached by those whom the Society helps may be gathered from the fact that last year the average income per head per month of the cases dealt with was as low as \$1.73. Every case handled is closely investigated before assistance is given, and the public can rest assured that the money it contributes is put to the best possible use.

CORONATION CONTINGENTS

London, April 13.
The King and Queen to-day paid a surprise visit to Hampton Court and inspected the camp for Colonial contingents attending the Coronation Reuter Bulletin Service.

DETAILED REPLY

London, April 13.
The Chancellor of the Exchequer was asked two questions in the House of Commons by Mr. Boothby (Conservative), who has been associated at various times with the advocacy of "planning and managed money". He asked first for an assurance that the Government had no intention of taking action to check the rise in commodities by raising the price of sterling in terms of gold, in view of the deflationary effect it would have, and also whether the maintenance of cheap money remained the fundamental objective of Government policy.

Mr. Chamberlain said he was satisfied with the working of the agreement and added that the purpose of the agreement was to maintain the greatest possible equilibrium in the system of international exchanges and to avoid, to the utmost extent, any disturbance of that system by monetary action on the part of any of the Governments concerned. There was no express reference to the gold value of the several currencies.

These answers led to a supplementary question whether he was contemplating any negotiations with the United States and France for a wider and more permanent agreement. The Chancellor said he was not contemplating that at the present time, and, to another question, he explained that the last answer was not inconsistent with the expression of hope in the declaration of September 19 that it might be followed by further measures towards the lowering of restrictions of international trade.

—British Wireless.

"FIGHTING MAC" DUE HERE SOON

Saw War On Many
Bloody Fronts

Known to Anzacs The World Over

Commissioner W. McKenzie "Fighting Mac" of the Gallipoli Campaign during the Great War is arriving in Hongkong on May 11. The veteran Salvation Army leader is returning to the field of his later Missionary work by the steamer Taiping from Australia, where he recently retired after 50 years' active service with the "Army".

Commissioner McKenzie will proceed direct to Canton from here, returning to this Colony on May 14, when he will be welcomed at a meeting to be held in the European Y.M.C.A., Kowloon. This meeting will be presided over by the Hon. Mr. R.A.C. North who, upon the departure of His Excellency the Governor this week, will become Colonial Secretary. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Hall is expected to deliver an address.

The distinguished visitor will address the Rotary Club at its weekly tiffin on May 18, and on the same date will attend the annual meeting at the Salvation Army Home for Women and Girls, where His Honour the Chief Justice, Sir Atholl McGregor, will preside.

Commissioner McKenzie leaves Hongkong for North China by the Dollar liner President Lincoln May 19.

From 1927 to 1930 he was Leader of the Salvation Army movement in North China, this, with the exception of the Great War period, being his only break from Salvation Army work in Australia for 50 years.

During the Great War he became famous with thousands of "Diggers" as "Fighting Mac". He served in France, Egypt and Gallipoli as Military Chaplain with the Australian Infantry Forces, winning the Military Cross and later the Order of the British Empire.

SUGAR CONFERENCE

London, April 13.
The Bureau of the International Sugar Conference met this afternoon. An official communiqué states it took note of the progress made in the work of the sub-committee entrusted with negotiations with the delegations for the purpose of fixing a basis of agreement. These negotiations will continue for several days yet.—British Wireless.

LEAVING FOR MANILA

H.M.S. Adventure is not leaving for Manila until next Tuesday, April 20, and a farewell cocktail party is being given by officers on board on Friday.

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BOB BURNS tootin' the bazooka

FRI. SAT. "CHARLIE CHAN at the RACE TRACK" Warner Oland in his best detective mystery picture.

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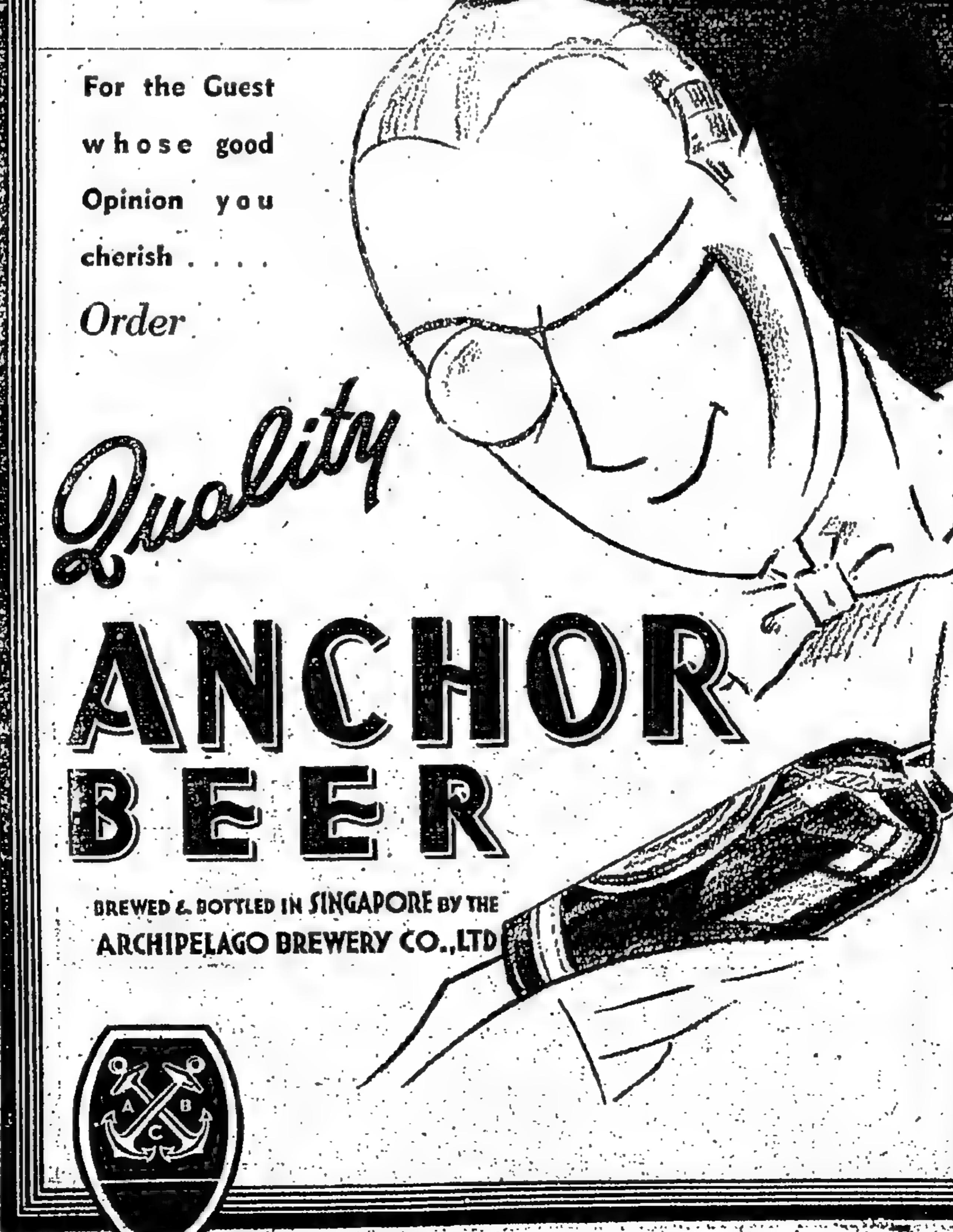
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JOAN CRAWFORD Clark GABLE in **CHAINED** WITH OTTO KRUGER SHE LIVED & LIE TO COMFORT THE MAN SHE MARRIED... AND PROTECT THE MAN SHE LOVED!
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

TO-MORROW, ONE DAY ONLY STARS OF "THIN MAN" IN A STIRRING DRAMA OF LOVE AND CRIME!
WILLIAM POWELL - MYRNA LOY in "EVELYN PRENTICE" A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

WHEN AT HOME The Hongkong Telegraph MAY BE PURCHASED AT SELFRIFFE'S

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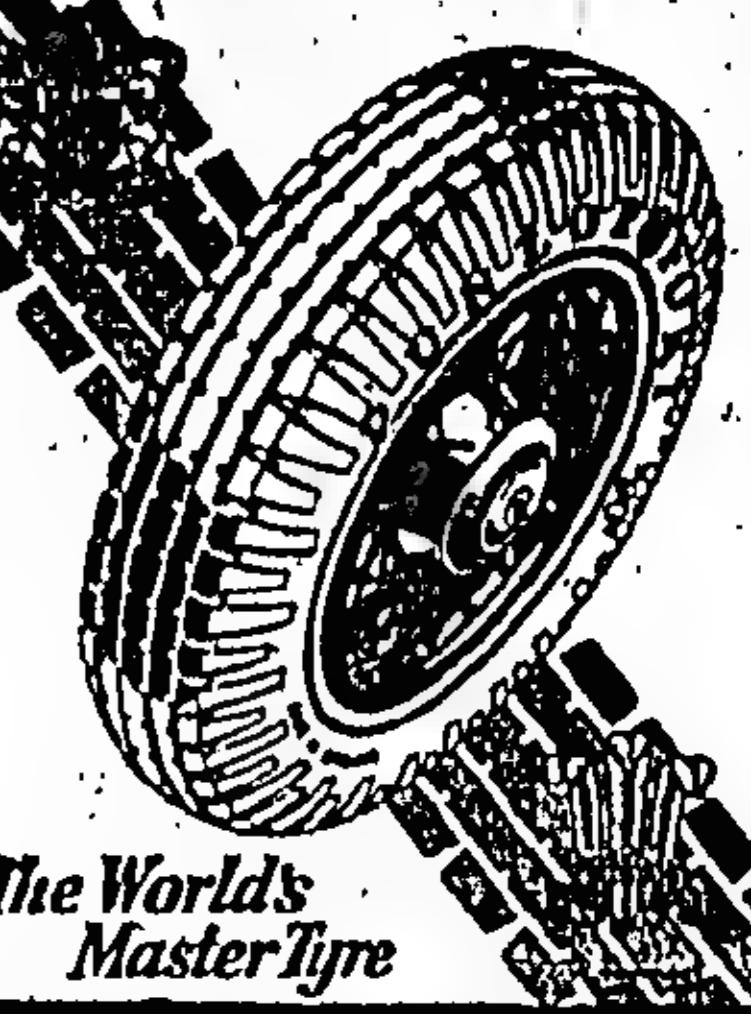
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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1937. 日四初月三

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H.K. FACES ANOTHER WATER FAMINE

Supplies Still Inadequate, Say Colony Experts

NEED FOR SECOND HUGE KOWLOON DAM STRESSED

Island's Vital Pipeline In Danger; \$3,185,000 Must Be Spent at Once

Unless water restrictions are again to become a permanent evil, an almost immediate expenditure of \$3,185,000 will be required on water works in the Colony. Government must also envisage the construction, at no distant date, of another huge reservoir in the New Territories. Jubilee Reservoir cost over \$7,000,000.

Despite completion of Jubilee Reservoir, the position in Hongkong has become so acute that it is officially described as "serious".

Although \$20,000,000 has been spent on new water works from 1920-1935, the safety margin between resources and requirements for a constant supply is very small.

By next year this safety margin will disappear, and it will become necessary to impose water restrictions as drastic as those in force before the completion of Jubilee Reservoir.

This startling information is contained in a Report on the Water Supply of Hongkong, tabled in Legislative Council this morning.

The report reveals that water consumption in Hongkong has more than doubled in the last decade, and estimates that the daily consumption in 1941 will treble the consumption of 1926.

In 1926, the daily average consumption was 10,500,000 gallons. Last year it was 20,300,000 gallons. In 1941, according to official estimates, it will be 28,000,000 gallons, and will increase annually thereafter at the rate of 1,800,000 gallons per day.

Consumption last summer, it is revealed, reached a record of 121.60 million gallons on the island, and 71.52 million gallons on the mainland. This abnormal increase, representing a daily gain over 1935 of 3.93 million gallons, equalled about four years' estimated increase, and taxed the filtering and distributing system of the Colony to its utmost.

Commenting on this increase, the Director of Public Works, the Hon. Mr. R. M. Henderson, states in the Report that unless extensions and enlargements are immediately faced, the Colony shall be in the position of having water but unable to deliver it.

The large increase in consumption last year is attributed by Mr. W. Woodward, who furnished the bulk of the Report, to:

1.—Early termination of the rainy season;

2.—Reduction in cost of excess water, and fact that the public appears to be under the impression that no further restrictions are necessary following completion of Jubilee Reservoir; and

3.—General tendency to use more water as a result of increasing knowledge of Western standards of Public Health and Hygiene.

MORE RESTRICTIONS SEEN

"The provision of further supplies must be put in hand as early as possible if restrictions, in the event of low rainfall years, are to be avoided," Mr. Woodward declares. "From an economic point of view both the Island and Kowloon resources have now been fully developed. Any increase in require-

(Continued on Page 7.)

Angora, Apr. 14.
Abdul Hakkamid, 80, Turkey's national poet, died here to-day. United Press.

UNDISTURBED BY BULLETS' WHINE



These mercenaries from Moro eco are the coolest, and possibly the bravest, of the troops under the Insurgent banner in Spain. Here, while their gunners on the left engage an enemy only a few yards away, and the officer in the foreground to aches the effect of their fire with his glasses, other members of the little advance post relax: one to ponder, one to sleep and one to roll a cigarette. If their comrades are hit they will man that stuttering gun behind the cactus.

GOVERNOR REVIEWS COLONY PROBLEMS IN VALEDICTORY SPEECH

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Andrew Caldecott, attending his last meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon, reviewed some of the major problems facing the Colony, in the course of a valedictory address.

In the course of his address His Excellency said:—Honourable members.—"This is, I am sad to say, the last occasion on which I shall have the privilege of addressing you from this chair. I therefore ask your forbearance for a short message of farewell before I declare this session adjourned."

KOWLOON BARRACKS TRAGEDY

Sergeant Found With Throat Slashed

Worried Over His Daughter

Tragedy occurred at Whitfield Barracks in Kowloon yesterday. Sergeant W. P. Brown, of the Corps Military Police, is lying in the Public Mortuary.

He was found dead in his room at the barracks early yesterday morning with a deep gash across his throat, almost from ear to ear.

Near the body, which was found by fellow-soldiers, was a blood-stained razor. There is every indication that the man took his own life.

Sergeant Brown had lately been very depressed and in poor state of health, owing partly to the climate and partly to a recurrence of old war wounds. He was also worried by the fact that his daughter was recently invalided home.

Sergeant Brown, who lived at 32 Hanckow Road, had been in Hongkong for 18 months and was very popular with those who knew him. It is thought that an inquest will be unnecessary.

The widow and three children are leaving for home by the troopship Dorsetshire on Friday.

OPPOSITION TO NAZIS

Paris, Apr. 14.

It is reported that internationally prominent German emigres, headed by Herr Heinrich Mann, brother of the novelist, Herr Thomas Mann, have formulated plans for a Popular Front party to combat Nazism and are secretly distributing propaganda in Germany.—United Press.

His Excellency said, in part:—"If I were to write a local history of the past sixteen months I would include the following among my chapter headings:—Currency; Retrenchment and Economy; Taxation; Public Salaries; Friendships Relations; Mutual Aid; University; Public Health; Volunteers; Air-Port; Water Works; Prisons; and Scenic Hongkong. Under none of these headings, of course, could a finished chapter be written; in every case something, and in most cases a great deal, remains still to be done."—"Under Currency for instance it will soon, I am glad to say, be possible to chronicle the substitution of safety-rimmed nickel for copper-nickel small coin, and the consequent discomfiture of the counterfeiter."

"Under Retrenchment and Economy" I hope that the termination of the salary levy will soon be recorded. But the tale of the substitution, wherever and whenever possible, of locally born for imported officers is a serial story and must go on from year to year."

MORE TAXATION

"Taxation is not a popular caption, but I cannot conceal my considered opinion that if the sanitary and social services of this Colony are to be raised and developed to such a level and extent as that which I sometimes see suggested, and not unreasonably suggested, in the Press extra revenue will have to be raised."

"Victoria is a not too clean city, as you know, being investigated by a committee. That committee has during my time here been largely dormant, owing to changes of staff due to the impossibility of finding such a large problem during the economic depression. Its report however will come before this Council this year or next, and when it does come it will, I have no doubt, present serious demands on the public purse."

"As regards social services the Colony may well be proud of the achievements of its voluntary workers and subscribers; it is indeed a magnificent tradition which, I feel sure, will never be impaired. But there are limits to the field of private philanthropy for the simple reason that not all rich men are philanthropists, and if the field of social service is to be widened questions of

complaint regarding overlapping between the Government Medical Department and the Urban Health Department are contained in a Report on the Public Health Organisation of Hongkong, made by Dr. A. R. Wellington, Director of Medical Services, and tabled in Legislative Council this afternoon.

"Small in area but of considerable importance politically and commercially, Hongkong is at the same time a fortress with a naval base and an air base and a commercial city with a large port. It is a Liverpool and Birkenhead for South China.

"The public health problems are chiefly those of a large commercial port which in other colonies would be successfully administered under a municipal form of government."

"But just as there is no room in Hongkong for a municipal government, in addition to the Colonial Government, so there is no room for a Government Medical Department and an Urban Health Department working independently under different heads."

"The position of the Director of Medical Services with regard to the Urban Council and the Sanitary Department is not yet satisfactory."

"Provision for the emoluments of a Senior Health Officer having been deleted from the estimates, the Director of Medical Services had to perform the duties of that officer in addition to his own. More than a year's trial of the scheme proved that it cannot possibly be carried out fully without the appointment of a Senior Health Officer or Deputy Director of Health."

"The Director of Medical Services has to spend so much time at the desk dealing with Urban Council and Sanitary Department minute papers that there was little left for inspections or for superintending the

(Continued on Page 9.)

REBELS CLAIM GOVERNMENT DRIVE BROKEN

Madrid Troops Suffer Enormous Losses

BILBAO'S DEFENDERS NEAR END OF RESISTANCE

Salamanca, Apr. 13.

An Insurgent Army official communiqué to-day states that the Government forces have suffered disastrous losses on the Madrid front, the International Brigades, most reliable units of the defending army, having been badly smashed in recent fighting. The Government has been waging a furious offensive and yesterday claimed that 10,000 rebels in the University City had surrendered.

The Insurgent communiqué relates that the Government forces attacked strongly after a heavy artillery bombardment, and were supported by Russian tanks. However, the Insurgents' accurate machine-gun fire eventually forced them to retreat in disorder, and six tanks were captured. Two tanks were destroyed by anti-tank guns.

The fleeing Loyalists were machine-gunned, inexplicably, by Government planes, as well as rebel fliers.

A shortage of food is believed to be bringing about the collapse of Basque resistance before Bilbao.

Rumours of negotiations for the surrender of Bilbao, though denied in that port, have been current for some time. It is considered significant that the insurgents have ceased their hammer-blows on the wearied Basque line.—Reuter Bulletin Service.

MINEFIELD MENACE

London, Apr. 13.

Following an ultimatum by General Francisco Franco, the Board of Trade announced to-day that insurgent warships were mining intensively the area between Sagrada and Cape Falcon, in the Mediterranean, and between Cape Vidiad and Capt. Malinchaco in the Bay of Biscay.—Reuter.

CORRESPONDENT DETAINED

London, Apr. 13.

The Foreign Secretary was questioned in the House of Commons to-day about the detention in Malaga by the Spanish insurgents of Mr. Arthur Koehler, representative there of a London newspaper.

Mr. Eden explained that Mr. Koehler was not a British subject, but as he was a correspondent of an English newspaper the insurgent authorities had been informed unofficially that His Majesty's Government was concerned for his welfare and would be glad of information concerning his position.

In another answer Mr. Eden stated the Foreign Office was in communication with both the Spanish Government and Insurgent authorities in respect of British subjects serving on either side in the Civil War and taken prisoner.—British Wireless.

REFUSE TO SURRENDER

Madrid, Apr. 14.

Following word of the Loyalists' recent victories on the Guadalajara front, it is learned to-day that the Government troops are now camped at Ledanca, after a four-mile advance. General Miaja has ordered his forces to mercilessly annihilate the 10,000 rebels in University City, as he reported the rebels there rejected the Government's ultimatum, which demanded their surrender.

Mounted Police were at hand.—Reuter.

BLOW TO AFL

New Kensington, Penn., Apr. 13.

Delegates from the country's ten principal aluminum plants, representing 32,000 workers, have severed their affiliations with the American Federation of Labour and formed a new union, affiliated with the Committee of Industrial Organisation.—Reuter.

New afternoon dresses have too many frilly bits

—but you'll like their silhouette

ZOE FARMAR & ROBB SEND THEIR FOURTH REPORT ON THE PARIS SPRING DRESS SHOWS

THE more dressy day clothes (that from habit we go on calling "afternoon," although in practice we do not buy them for a special time, but for a certain type, of day—when we want to look up to an occasion) are mainly messy, over-trimmed.

To soften this brutal comment I'll admit there are still some designers of important repute who have not yet shown their collections—so there is still hope.

But meantime I can only tell you of what I've seen—about eight famed collections—and all, when they get away from the main tailored day-time line, let the trend towards embroidery, stitching, and fancy borders litter up and obscure the main outline of the dress.

Feminine Fripperies

HERE are some examples of the sort of thing I mean, which I do not believe you will like any more than I do. Bend embroidery, baskets of flowers, old world and all that, covering (in more than one dress) the front of a bodice; flamboyant bouquets worked above a pocket that is made of a composition stuff intended to look like real basket-work.

Flower cut-outs stitched one by one (at least this fashion must make for overtime in the workrooms) on to a dress that is already buzzing with intricacies.

Fancy borders, to hem-lines and sleeves; bands of embroidered net edging silk dresses; scrolls outlines of lacquered piping; bands of different colours but in the same fabric; trellisings of piping.

Once admitting then that the main trend in the more dressed-up day clothes is hardly likely to be taken up by the many of us, we can pick around for the more restrained, less typical, but at least wearable details.

Sleeveless jackets with close fitting armholes and cut so that, while close on the shoulders, the jacket springs out back and front, to high waist length, will be useful in late spring. Some are in fur, others hand-tufted wool (widely meshed, between the tufts; here's a craft I'll have to teach you), or silk.

Draped sleeve lines—especially for short ones. Neat new sleeve that parts on the



shoulder to show folded bands of contrasting colour between front and back of bodice.

Freak Patterned Silks

STUFFS: Wool and cotton lace used in good strong colours; stout alpacas for dressy overcoats; the usual summer floral silks, but this time in more vivid and smaller flowerings; a new so far unnamed weave of silk that is coarse, rather like linen, dull glazed; to-be-expected freak patterned silks; coils of bright yellow rope on black; tiny prancing white stags on blue; in fact, all kinds of animals, vegetables (including radishes), street scenes, and churches (quite a spate of tourist pictures).

Consoling comment: As most of us are more concerned with all-day clothes, it doesn't much matter that the more formal frivolities are disappointing in design. The silhouette is becoming, the materials good. We can forget the trimmings.

1 Silk frock, cornflower blue. **DETAIL:** Pleating in four panels, two back and two front, also one band on each sleeve. Pleats sewn to below hip. Tongues of pleating also hang from below severe collar. Plain tailored buttons. On each hip, folds looking like (but not) pocket flaps.

2 Afternoon suit of cinnamon corded silk. **JACKET:** Draped, short sleeves, folds down front of jacket, stitched to waist, then stiff backward flare. **DRESS:** Quite plain cut. Bodice embroidered white cotton (coarse, like wool) on chest and round neck. Folds on jacket repeated back of skirt hem.

There is a Difference!
You can "chuck" the dress that does not please
You cannot forget a permanent wave that is not satisfactory.

Be sure,
not sorry.
Get the BEST.

In
PERMANENT WAVES

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MARIE'S BEAUTY SHOPPE

1st FLOOR - EXCHANGE BUILDING - PHONE 32508

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JAPAN REGRETS ILL-TREATMENT OF BRITONS

Old Keelung Incident Finally Settled

OFFENDING POLICEMEN GET WARNING AND REPRIMAND

London, April 13. Japan has expressed her regret for the "Keelung incident."

Mr. Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, announced in the House of Commons to-day that the Japanese Government had at last responded to the British representations concerning the Keelung affair, in which British sailors were tortured by Japanese policemen and a British naval officer grossly insulted.

Replying to Lieut.-Commander Reginald Fletcher, Mr. Eden said that in accordance with an arrangement reached between the Japanese Government and the British Ambassador at Tokyo, the Director-General of the Formosan Government had addressed a letter to the British Consul at Keelung, regretting that such an unpleasant incident should have occurred and stating that appropriate steps would be taken to prevent a recurrence. The Director-General invited the co-operation of the British authorities to that end.

The letter continued that the Governor of Formosa had reprimanded the policemen concerned for improper conduct and for laying hands on a sailor under examination, and for using improper language to a British officer. This breach, it was explained, was doubtless due to the Japanese policemen's limited knowledge of the English language. The man who spoke so insultingly to the British officer had been cautioned to be more careful in future.

INCIDENT CLOSED

The letter concluded with the expression of the hope that the incident might be regarded as closed.

The British Consul had acknowledged the letter, and it was agreed that the incident should be regarded as closed.

The British Consul had assured the Governor of Formosa that it might certainly count upon his co-operation in preventing a recurrence of similar incidents.

The settlement, said Mr. Eden, was regarded as satisfactory by the British Government and he was sure, he added, that the House of Commons would agree that it was a matter for satisfaction that the case should be finally disposed of.—Reuter.

SMUGGLING DIMINISHING

London, April 13. In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. W. Roston Duckworth, Conservative M.P. for the Moss Side Division of Manchester, Mr. Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, said smuggling in North China had apparently diminished recently.

Mr. Eden added, however, that in view of indications which had reached him, he was considering whether there were any further steps that could be usefully taken in the matter.—Reuter.



"You have every right to be, Mrs. Evans. I can see a wonderful improvement since you took my advice about 'California Syrup of Figs'."

"I could tell from what you said that there must be toxin in their systems. When children are cross and peevish and lose interest in their food and games, you can be practically sure it's an accumulation of poisonous matter upsetting their insides. I've seen it so often! Just cleanse the system in a safe, natural way, children go ahead like wildfire."

"But do be sure always to give them 'California Syrup of Figs.' It's a natural fruity laxative which safely cleanses and purifies the bloodstream and creates a fine healthy appetite."

"Keep on with the weekly dose of 'California Syrup of Figs,' Mrs. Evans. It's a fine laxative for young and old. As a matter of fact I use it myself and advise you to adopt it for the whole family."

Be sure to get the genuine "California Syrup of Figs."

**California
Syrup of Figs**

"NATURE'S OWN" LAXATIVE

Fixed Price For Gold Not Maintained

Chamberlain Explains British Policy

Satisfied With Tri-Party Pact

London, April 13. In the House of Commons, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to questions, stated that it was not at present part of the Government's policy to maintain a fixed price for gold in terms of sterling. He added that the price of gold was one of the factors to be taken into account in determining monetary policy from time to time.

Mr. Chamberlain further stated that the Government was fully alive to the undesirability of interfering with the flow of business towards recovery.

Mr. Chamberlain said he was satisfied with the working of the tripartite monetary agreement. The purpose of that agreement was to maintain the greatest possible equilibrium in the system of international exchanges, avoiding to the fullest extent any disturbance of that system by monetary action on the part of any of the Governments concerned. It added that the agreement did not refer expressly to the gold value of the several currencies.—Reuter.

DETAILED REPLY

London, April 13. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was asked two questions in the House of Commons by Mr. Boothby (Conservative), who has been associated at various times with the advocacy of "planning" and "managing money". He asked first for an assurance that the Government had no intention of taking action to check the rise in commodities by raising the price of sterling in terms of gold, in view of the deflationary effect it would have, and also whether the maintenance of cheap money remained the fundamental objective of Government policy.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain replied that it was not at present part of the policy of the Government to maintain a fixed price for gold in terms of sterling, but the price of gold was, of course, one of the factors to be taken into account in determining their monetary policy from time to time. They were fully alive to the undesirability of interfering with the flow of business towards recovery. With regard to cheap money, he referred to the answer yesterday, in which the point was made that cheap money was not an object in itself but a means for securing improvement of trade activity and employment.

While the Chancellor was satisfied that the policy actually followed had given a maximum stimulus to economic recovery, no statement could be made as to the future, since the measures to be taken at any time would depend on the course of events.

Mr. Boothby's second question was about the tripartite currency agreement, and whether it precluded any alteration of the gold value of its currency by any of the three Governments without prior consultation with the others.

Mr. Chamberlain said he was satisfied with the working of the agreement and added that the purpose of the agreement was to maintain the greatest possible equilibrium in the system of international exchanges and to avoid, to the utmost extent, any disturbance of that system by monetary action on the part of any of the Governments concerned. There was no express reference to the gold value of the several currencies.

These answers led to a supplementary question whether he was contemplating any negotiations with the United States and France for a wider and more permanent agreement. The Chancellor said he was not contemplating that at the present time, and to another question, he explained that the last answer was not inconsistent with the expression of hope in the declaration of September 10 that it might be followed by further measures towards the lowering of restrictions of international trade.—British Wireless.

GOLD FUND GAINS

Washington, April 13. The Treasury Department stated to-day that on April 10 it was revealed the inactive Gold Fund had unexpectedly jumped \$20,710,029 within 24 hours to a total of \$430,050,055, the largest day's increase since gold sterilisation began.

Official circles minimise the significance of the jump, saying it is possibly caused by the large imports of last week. It is indicated there may be additional heavy purchases in view of the British announcement that gold exports to the United States between Monday and Thursday aggregated \$53,000,000.—United Press.

BRITISH FINANCES

London, April 13. Exchequer returns for the first ten days of the new financial year show that total ordinary revenue amounts to £21,070,823, compared with £10,522,069 at the corresponding date last year. Total ordinary expenditure is £32,630,341, compared with £34,022,014 at the corresponding date of 1936.—British Wireless.

LEAVING FOR MANILA

H.M.S. Adventure is not leaving for Manila until next Tuesday, April 20, and a farewell cocktail party is being given by officers on board on Friday.

"FIGHTING MAC" DUE HERE SOON

Saw War On Many Bloody Fronts

Known to Anzacs The World Over

Commissioner W. McKenzie "Fighting Mac" of the Gallipoli Campaign during the Great War, is arriving in Hongkong on May 11. The veteran Salvation Army leader is returning to the field of his labor Missionary work by the steamer Taiping from Australia, where he recently retired after 50 years' active service with the "Army".

Commissioner McKenzie will proceed direct to Canton from here, returning to this Colony on May 14, when he will be welcomed at a meeting to be held in the European Y.M.C.A., Kowloon. This meeting will be presided over by the Hon. Mr. R.A.C. North who, upon the departure of His Excellency the Governor this week, will become Colonial Secretary. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Hull is expected to deliver an address.

The distinguished visitor will address the Rotary Club at its weekly dinner on May 16, and, on the same date, will attend the annual meeting of the Salvation Army Home for Women and Girls, where His Honour the Chief Justice, Sir Atholl McGregor, will preside.

Commissioner McKenzie leaves Hongkong for North China by the liner President Lincoln May 19.

From 1922 to 1930 he was Leader of the Salvation Army movement in North China, with the exception of the Great War period, being his only break from Salvation Army work in Australia for 50 years.

During the Great War he became famous with thousands of "Diggers" as "Fighting Mac". He served in France, Egypt and Gallipoli as Military Chaplain with the Australian Infantry Forces, winning the Military Cross and later the Order of the British Empire.

SHARE PRICES

The following is the list of local share quotations issued this morning.

Banks.
H. K. Bank, \$1,885 n.
H. K. Banks, (Lon. Reg.), £119 n.
Chartered Bank, £15 1/2 n.
Mercantile Bank, A. and B. £33 3/4 n.
Mercantile Bank, C., £15 3/4 n.
East Asia Bank, \$88 1/4 b.

Insurances.
Canton, In., \$320 n.
Union, In., \$630 n.
China Underwriters, \$1,00 n.
H. K. Fire, In., \$285 n.
Internat'l Assic., Sh. \$4 1/4 n.

Shipping.
Douglas, \$38 n.
H. K. Steamboats, \$0 n.
Indo-Chinas (Pref.), \$3 n.
Indo-Chinas (Det.), \$50 n.
Shell (Bearer), 113 1/4 n.
Union Waterboats, \$0.45 n.

Docks etc.

H. K. Wharves (old), \$15 1/2 n.
H. K. & W. Docks, \$20 1/2 n.
Providents (old), \$2,10 b.
New Engineries, Sh. \$3 1/2 n.
Shanghai Docks, Sh. \$102 n.

Mining.

Kailan Mining Ar., 21/6 n.
Raubs, \$13 70 n.
Venz: Goldfield \$8 n.

Philippines Mining.

Antamots, \$1.08 sa.
Atoks, P. 27
Baguio Gold, P. 20 1/2
Balato Min., P. 13
Benguet Cons., P. 10 40 sa.
Benguet Export, P. 10 08
Big Bagge, P. 19
Coco Grove, P. 52
Consolidated Mines, P. 028
Demonstrations, \$1 24 1/2 c. 23 sa.
E. Minas, P. 12 1/2
Ipo Gold, P. 22
I. X. L., P. 73
Hogons, \$1.00 sa.
Masbate Cons., P. 30
Min. Russ, P. 25
Northern Min., P. 09
Paracale Gumsus, P. 50
Salacot Min., P. 04 1/2
San Maricio, \$2.21 sa.
Suyoc Consols, P. 36
United Paracale, \$1.10 sa.
Lands, Hotels, etc.
H. and S. Hotels, \$7.65 n.
H. K. Lands, \$36 1/4 n.
H. K. Lands, 4% Deben, \$105 n.
Shai Lands, Sh. \$15 n.
Metropolitan Lands, Sh. \$10 n.
Humphries, \$9 b.
H. K. Realities, \$5.75 n.
Chinese Estates, \$7.4 n.
China Realties, Sh. \$4 n.
China Debent., \$00 n.
Wm. Powells, 40 cts. n.

Public Utilities.

H. K. Tramways, \$1 sa.
Peak Trams, (old), \$4 1/2 b.
Peak Trams, (new), \$11.0 b.
Star Ferries, \$07 s.

Industrial.

Yaumai Ferries (old), \$26 n.
China Lights, \$14.70 n.
China Lights, (new), \$14.50 n.
H. K. Electric, \$60 sa.
Macao Electric, \$18 n.

Sandakan Lights, \$13 1/4 b.

Telephone, (old), \$12.50 b.

China Buses, Sh. \$9 1/4 n.
Singapore Tractions, 27/6 n.
Singapore Pref., 27/—n.

Stores, &c.

Cald: Macq. (old), Sh. \$10 1/2 n.
Cald: Macq. (Pref.), Sh. \$17 n.
Canton Ices, \$2 n.
Cement, \$15.30 s.
H. K. Ropes, \$5.35 b.

Private Cars.

Wing On (H.K.), \$50 n.
Cotton Mills.

Ewo Cottons, Sh. \$117 5 n.

Shai Cottons, (old), Sh. \$92 b.

Zoong Sings, \$31 n.

Wing On Textiles, Sh. \$44 n.

Miscellaneous.

H. K. Entertainments, \$4.70 n.
Constructions (old), \$1.00 n.
Constructions (new), 45 cts. b.
Vibro Pillipp, \$7 n.

Ch. Govt, 5% 125 G\$Bds, 90%

n.

H. K. Govt, 4% Loan 8 1/2% prn.

H. K. Govt, 3 1/2% Loan 1 1/4% prn.

Watson, \$25 1/4 n.

Lane Crawford, \$0 n.

Sinceres, \$3.10 n.

Coronation Broadcasts Arranged

Hongkong Will Hear Whole Programme

King's Message due In Early Morning

By "FIRST NIGHT"

Complete plans have now been arranged by Daventry for the transmission of programmes to the Empire during the Coronation celebrations.

On Coronation Day, after the conclusion of Transmission 1 (4.15 p.m. H.K.T.) the normal system of programme distribution by six transmissions will be replaced by five transmissions known as "A", "B", "C", "D" and "E".

The following programmes, with Hongkong Standard Time quoted, have been arranged:

TRANSMISSION A

4.15 p.m. A description of the processions from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey, by B.B.C. observers stationed at Buckingham Palace, the Mall, the Cenotaph, and Westminster Abbey.

6.15 p.m. Coronation Service, broadcast from Westminster Abbey.

7.15 p.m. A description by B.B.C. observers stationed at Constitution Hill and Buckingham Palace of the return of the procession to Buckingham Palace.

10.45 p.m. Electrical recording of the Coronation Service.

TRANSMISSION B

(May 13)

2.20 a.m. A programme entitled "The Empire's Homage", to which the Dominions and some of the Colonies will contribute.

3 a.m. A message by H.M. the King.

TRANSMISSION C

(May 13)

3.30 a.m. Electrical Recording of the Coronation Service.

5.45 a.m. Electrical Recording of the Processions.

TRANSMISSION D

(May 13)

7.20 a.m. Electrical Recording of the Coronation Service.

9.35 a.m. Electrical Recording of the Processions.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

25 words \$2.00
for 3 days prepaid

WANTED KNOWN.

JAVA RESTAURANT, Lockhart Road, 44. We all love it, don't we darling? Java Restaurant (Ricetable) is second-to-none for its dainty and appealing variety. Reservations phone 32494.

TO LET.

TO LET.—In Canton, two-storey apartment house. First floor: two parlours, two rooms. Second floor: two parlours, three rooms. All modern conveniences; Electric light, telephone, water flush, two bathrooms, servants' quarters, garden, garage. Apply Chung Ma Loo, Chok See Kong, Clinton.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

The Steamship

"YANG TSE"

No. 6 AEO/37
Bringing cargo from Dunkirk via ports etc., arrived Hongkong on Wednesday, 14th April, 1937.
Consignees are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before 24th April, 1937, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged Packages will be examined by the Company's Surveyor Messrs.—Goddard and Douglass in the presence of the Consignees at 10.00 a.m. on Tuesday, 20th April, 1937.

Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when any dutiable goods are examined by the Company's Surveyors.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

R. OHL.
Agent.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1937.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN STOWAWAY

TO BE DEPORTED AFTER SENTENCE

A 33-year-old unemployed Russian, Nicholas Kuznetzoff, was charged before Mr. K. Keen at the Central Magistracy this morning with stowing away on the liner President Coolidge from Shanghai to Hongkong, and with entering the Colony without a passport.

Detective-Sergeant P. H. Loughlin stated that defendant arrived in Hongkong on April 12, and had travelled from Shanghai on the ship without a ticket. According to defendant's own story, he had come to the Colony with the intention of taking a ship to Australia, presumably by stowing away, as he had no money. He also told the police that he had entered the United States without proper papers in 1935, and had been deported.

Fines of \$50, or a month's hard labour, were imposed on each charge, the sentences to run consecutively, and an expulsion order was made against defendant.

COURT COMMENDS CHINESE FOR ARRESTING A SNATCHER

Sentence of three months' hard labour was imposed on Wong Wah, aged 17, unemployed, when he pleaded guilty before Mr. K. Keen at the Central Magistracy this morning to a charge of snatching a handbag containing \$38.20 in money, a gold watch valued at \$20, a gold ratiocin' bangle, valued at \$2.20, and a fountain pen valued at \$2, from a married woman, Tam Mo-yeuk, at Chancery Lane, yesterday.

Inspector A. V. Baker, prosecuting, said the woman was walking along Chancery Lane towards Arbutnott Road at 8 p.m. when defendant snatched the bag from under her arm. He was seen to do this by Chang Chi-hoi, who immediately arrested him. Principal Warde A. Elliott, who was in his quarters, also saw the incident and took defendant to Central Police Station.

His Worship expressed his thanks to Chang for arresting Wong.

A CORRECTION

In reporting the Chairman's reply to Mr. W. E. Kirby at the shareholders meeting of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., regarding the sale of the s.s. Lungshan and Sul-An, we quoted him as having said that the purchase price was \$225,000. What the Chairman actually stated was that, included under the heading "Sunday Debts", there was an instalment of \$225,000 which was due in respect of the sale of the Lungshan and Sul-An.

Unworthy To Be Called A Hospital

Infectious Diseases Building Condemned

The Infectious Diseases Hospital, Hongkong, which is more than 30 years old, according to the Hon. Dr. A. R. Wellington, in a report to the Legislative Council this afternoon, is in a very bad condition and unworthy to be called a hospital.

"It has utilized its usefulness and should be demolished," Dr. Wellington asserts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

(Incorporated in Hong Kong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders of The Hong Kong and Shanghai Hotels, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company (Exchange Building, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong), on Thursday, the 16th day of April, 1937, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Board of Directors for the year ended on the 31st December, 1936, confirming the appointment of a Director and re-electing a Director and the Auditor.

The transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Wednesday, the 31st March, 1937, to Thursday, the 15th April, 1937, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
F. C. BARRY,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 4th March, 1937.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Notice to Shareholders.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, Union Building, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 16th APRIL, 1937, at 2.30 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Accounts to 31st December, 1936 and of declaring Dividend, etc.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 29th MARCH to 16th APRIL, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
A. W. HUGHES,
General Manager,
Hongkong, 18th March, 1937.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Notice to Shareholders.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its HEAD OFFICE, Union Building, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 16th APRIL, 1937, at 2.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1936, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th MARCH to 16th APRIL, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
A. W. HUGHES,
General Manager,
Hongkong, 18th March, 1937.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Notice to Shareholders.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTY-FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its HEAD OFFICE, Union Building, Hong Kong, on Friday, 16th APRIL, 1937, at 2.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1936, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th MARCH to 16th APRIL, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
A. W. HUGHES,
General Manager,
Hongkong, 18th March, 1937.

Shipping Intelligence

Shipping Companies are requested to forward, as early as possible information regarding arrivals, departures, time and mooring place and other movements. Urgent information should be telephoned to the shipping Editor, Phone 26615.

PORT DIRECTORY

ARIMA MARU (N.Y.K.), Kowloon

BENVENUE (Ben Line), Kowloon

BREVIKSEN (J.C.J.L.), A.E.

BULYSES (Loxley), Kowloon Bay

CAPE ST. FRANCIS (We Fat Sing), B.A.

CHENGTE (B. & S.), B.21.

CHIANG (B. & S.), B.2.

CHINCHING (B. & S.), B.1.

FU LONG (Master), Yaumai, O.S.K. Wharf

FUKUOKA MARU (O.S.K.), O.S.K. Wharf

GRANVILLE (Bank Line), Stonecutters' Wharf

HAZSTOCK CASTLE (Dowdell), Taikoo Dock

HAI HANG (Douglas), B.12.

HAIKONG (B. & S.), B.12.

HELIOS (Thoresen), B.10.

HEIYO MARU (N.Y.K.), Kowloon Wharf

HENRIK (Chin Seng Heng), B.4.

HONGKONG MARU (O.S.K.), O.S.K. Wharf

KATIE MOLLER (Dowdell), B.20.

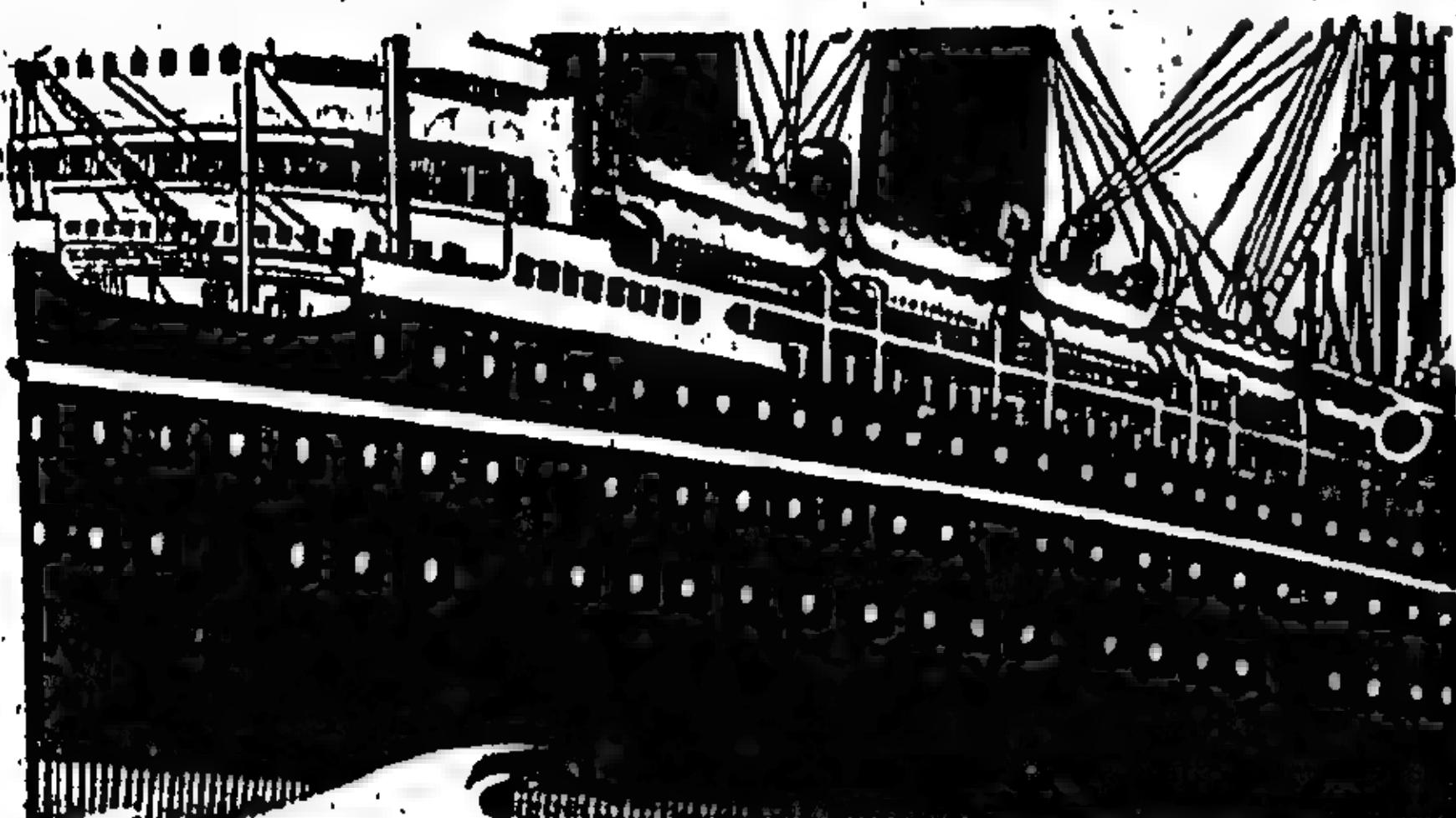
KINRYO MARU (M.S.K.), Kowloon

KIANGSU (B. & S.), B.15.

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Rajputana	17,000	1st May	Marseilles & London.
RANPUR	17,000	15th May	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*SOMALI	7,000	22nd May	Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull.
Rawalpindi	17,000	29th May	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
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	1st May	4th June	Manila, Rabaul, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne & Hobart.	
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"When's Your
BIRTHDAY?"

R.A.F. Pilot Killed After Border Flight

British Army Scouts Heavily Fired On

New Delhi, Apr. 13. A Royal Air force officer and his passenger, who had been flying in connection with the frontier operations against hostile tribesmen, were killed in a crash at Miranshah Aerodrome to-day. They were Pilot Officer J. B. Pascoe-Webb and Mr. R. W. Gibb.

Considerable bodies of hostile tribesmen fired heavily on British Army scouts near the post at Espinwali on the Waziristan frontier Sunday and Monday, it was learned here to-day.

A civilian lorry, bound for Razmak, was attacked near Shinalgad, but the attackers were repulsed.

Some peaceful tribesmen returning to Razmak were also fired upon by a Purihel gang in the same neighbourhood, but successfully resisted the assault.—Reuter.

Ford May Pay £2 Minimum Daily Wages

Huge Expansion Of Rogue River Plant

Dearborn, Mich., Apr. 13. Mr. Henry Ford, president of the Ford Motor Company, has ordered the expansion of his Rogue River plant to such an extent that it will become the largest industrial unit in the world, he told the press to-day.

He does not plan to meet union problems or disputes under the Wagner Bill until they arise, he says, and he parried questions on the possibility of paying minimum wages of £2 a day.

Asked whether such a wage were conceivable, he said: "I wouldn't say anything about it. But I am going to give them competition, and you can compete on low wages."

Mr. Ford indicated that certain financial interests had possibly inspired the Wagner Bill. "Wall Street," he said, "has been trying to get control of industry."—United Press.

The latter section is being most rapidly completed, while large barracks are said to be in course of construction at Neumkirchen.—Reuter.

ARGUE FOR FORTY-HOUR WORK WEEK

Textile Industries' Experts Confer-

Washington, Apr. 13. The Chinese workers' delegate to the international textile conference here, Mr. Liu Fan-chu, brought greetings from his people to American workers to-day. His millions of Chinese colleagues, he said, did not enjoy living conditions equal to those of the Americans, but they were hard-working, honest and reliable. He observed that Americans' deep interest in China was reciprocated by high admiration and he hoped the conference would be fruitful and lay the foundation of international co-operation on behalf of social justice and peace.

The United States employees' delegate, arguing on behalf of a universal 40-hour week, said American companies had produced equal, and possibly larger dividends, under the 40-hour week than those under the 55-hour week.

The British employers' adviser, Mr. William Schles, contended the United States had ignored the export field after the adoption of the 40-hour week. He claimed the Americans could practice this self-sufficiency to an extent denied to nations dependent on exports.—Reuter.

Naval Officers Going Home

Large Party Aboard Dorsetshire

The following naval officers are embarking on the transport "Dorsetshire" on Friday for home:—Comdr. R.M. Ellis, Delight; Comdr. J.E. Broome, Rainbow; Lieut.-Cdr. E.E. Kendall, Duncan; Lieut.-Cdr. E.L. Dwan, Diamond; Lieut.-Cdr. R.C.S. Garwood, Regulus; Lieut. M. Johnstone, Hermes; Lieut. A. Kennett, Medway; Lieut. R.M.T. Peacock, Regulus; Lieut. P.E. Moore, Phoenix; Lieut. S.R. White, Oswald; Lieut. E.J. O'Shea, Seaweev; Lieut. J. Cochrane, Bruce; Lieut. C.S. Battesby, Duncan; Lieut. D.A.B. Abby, Pandora; Lieut. J.F.R. Crews, Osiris; Lieut. E. Ingram, Sandwich; Lieut. R.E. Collart, Portus; Lieut. (E.) E. Mill Regent; Surg.-Lieut. D.P. Gurd, Mohr; Cd. Wtr. E.L. Blake, Tamar; Schm. B. Clark, Duncan; Schm. E. Reid, Medway; Cd. Bos'n A.T. Board, Medway; Wt. Tel. L.A. Howes, Medway; Gr. A.G. Samuel, Falmouth; Wt. Eng. C.E.A. Malt, Olympus; Wt. Eng. E. Tickle, Medway.

Meiz, Apr. 13. Across the frontier from Lorraine, French people are watching with some anxiety the construction of German fortifications in the former demilitarised Rhineland zone.

The Germans are doubling the Maginot Line with a series of hidden gun nests and tank traps and are reported to be mining bridges, including those on the Saarbruecken Line, which covers a number of rich coal-bearing centres in the region of Saar and which also runs through the Palatinate from Pirmasens to Kaiserslautern.

The latter section is being most rapidly completed, while large barracks are said to be in course of construction at Neumkirchen.—Reuter.

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TO-MORROW at the **ALHAMBRA**

Van Zeeland Bargaining With Berlin

Belgian Premier On Economic Mission

Brussels, Apr. 13. M. Paul Van Zeeland, the Premier, has taken the first opportunity to sound Germany on the economic mission recently entrusted to him by the British and French Governments, according to the newspapers.

The press is speculating on what happened at a private meeting between M. Van Zeeland and Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, to-day.

It is unofficially suggested that M. Van Zeeland alluded to Germany's part in a tariff truce, the possibility of eventual devaluation of the mark, and the prospects of the Bank of International Settlements supporting the Reichsbank.

Dr. Schacht also met a number of industrialists, and another report says he is proposing a big barter transaction of Belgian colonial produce for German manufactures.—Reuter.

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Hongkong Telegraph.**

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1937.

**SUPREME COURT AND
NEW DEAL**

Although it is not to be assumed that the United States Supreme Court, in upholding the Wagner Act, regulating the relations between employers and employees, was in any way influenced by President Roosevelt's plans for reform of the Judiciary, there will be a disposition in some quarters to link the two developments. It appears perfectly clear, however, that the President is unlikely to be diverted from his intention to alter the personnel of the Court. Commentators who have been giving attention to the Roosevelt plan recall an analogy in the debates which took place in the British House of Commons on the Parliament Bill in 1910. The veto of the House of Lords was then in question; in the United States to-day, it is the veto power of the Supreme Court which is involved. It will be recalled that Mr. Asquith, the British Premier at this time, threatened to create new Lords to offset the supremacy of the Tories in the Upper Chamber. The Roosevelt threat is to create more "Judges" ("wet nurses," Senator Carter Glass calls them) if some of the benevolent old gentlemen on the Supreme Court do not retire. Politically, the opposition to the Presidential plan is of a mixed order. The regular Republicans are lying low, because they wish to see the debate kept on a non-partisan plane. The chief opponents are the irregulars from both parties, the Southern Democrats and the Western Republicans, the Senators who monopolise the dialectical ability of Congress. There is a considerable section of opinion which prefers amendment of the Constitution to reform of the Judiciary, a device, however, which the Attorney General has described as "the strategy of delay." The House of Representatives is pliant on the issue, but the Senate prospect is not too clear, although it is stated that Roosevelt can count on a small majority. In the opinion of a close observer, President Roosevelt is disposed for the moment to delay a definite vote on the subject, preferring meanwhile the strategy of wooing the Senators individually. There is no indication at present that he intends to back out of the position he has taken up, and it is hardly to be imagined that the upholding of the Wagner Act will in any way deflect him from the purpose which he has in mind.

FOR public debate I here summarise without comment the views of certain highly-placed French authorities.

Italy is still engaged in guerrilla warfare in Abyssinia and is likely to maintain 400,000 soldiers and regimented workers there for at least two years to come. The war cost her £200,000,000. Maintenance of her forces there, exclusive of capital required for economic exploitation, costs her about £100,000,000 yearly.

★

Using the plain language, stripped of "nebulous idealism," which dictators like, France and Britain could, in the event of a threat of war in Europe, say to Mussolini:

"If you don't side with us, we are strong enough to draw a naval barrage across the Gulf of Suez. We can close the seas between Aden and Jibuti. For many years to come, we can arm the native population in the Sudanese frontier regions against you."

"Your air force might give us a hard tussle in the Mediterranean, but this would not affect our blockade of Abyssinia, because Aden and Jibuti are adequate for the largest naval and air fleets imaginable."

The Jibuti railway must continue for at least another two years to be the supply base for the vast majority of Italians in Abyssinia. As motor roads multiply, this dependence will decrease to some extent; but if Italian access to Assab were closed by sea, the vital supply lorries, tanks and aeroplanes, which consume vast quantities of petrol and oil, would be without fuel. (20,000 lorries were used up beyond repair in the seven months of the Abyssinian war).

Open fuel dumps would be vulnerable to air attack, while bomb-proof under-ground reservoirs would be extremely costly and take time to build.

During the Abyssinian war, Italy mobilised 1,000,000 men. She used up 80 per cent. of her war stocks (munitions, lorries, uniforms, etc.). She has now reduced effectives to 650,000 men for economy's sake.

She has, since August when she placed her industries on war basis, begun a tremendous effort to bring her depleted stocks back to normal; this will take about two years.

Mussolini proclaims that his policy is backed by 8,000,000 bayonets; but if a European war broke out during this period, it is estimated that he could not equip more than 1,200,000 to 1,500,000 men.

★

To this Mussolini could reply:

"My 400,000 men in Abyssinia, plus the native army which I shall raise, will not sit under your blockade. My troops are now on the Sudanese frontier. They could launch a

Problem for a Conqueror

Important dispatch from Paris Correspondent, JOSSLEYN HENNESSY, showing what Mussolini's position in Abyssinia really is, what it means to him and the rest of Europe



But the longer France and Britain delay in calling this bluff the sooner will it merge into reality — the reality of roads in Abyssinia and well-stocked armories in Italy.

★ Opportunities to discuss these problems will shortly occur, since (1) the position of Abyssinia at Geneva cannot remain in suspense for long; (2) unofficial talks to settle the Jibuti-Addis Ababa railway have already begun and the Italians are insisting that they must become official inter-Governmental negotiations.

France will never cede the French railway to Italy since this would endanger Jibuti — sole naval base between France and her Indo-Chinese Empire.

The French authorities concerned hold that the only settlement possible is one based on the 1906 Tripartite Agreement which should be brought within the League framework.

This agreement determines the British, Italian and French spheres of influence and protects the French railway's existence.

It accords to both Italy and Britain places on the railway's directorate, but Britain has never yet exercised her right of appointing a nominee. France hopes that Britain will take her place on the directorate.

This would aid in guaranteeing that the Abyssinian market would not be closed to international trade (the prospect opened by Italy's actual totalitarian methods of colonisation), and it would give Britain an Abyssinian vantage post to watch over her vast African interests.

French and British colonial experts, as observers with a legal status in Abyssinia, might benefit both Italians and Abyssinians.

In contrast to French and British colonial administrations, which ruling through local chiefs, enable primitive civilisation to evolve, Italy's totalitarian methods are eradicating the Abyssinian social structure.

The contempt of conquerors inflicts a psychological wound with serious consequences on any people — witness the growth of Nazidom after the indignity of the Versailles *Diktat*. But injustice inflicts far deeper sufferings on primitive peoples than on the more sophisticated who can compensate themselves by what psychologists call "rationalisation" processes.

The Italians expropriate the land wherever they require it from peoples in whom the sense of property is well developed; they treat the natives as "poor black trash," and physical brutality is not uncommon.

Mustard gas bombs, blistering men and cattle, quell revolt.

The League owes it to Abyssinia, beaten in a war of unprovoked aggression by methods condemned throughout the world, to act while there is still time — in another two years it will be too late.

**BIG VOTE FOR EMBASSY
AT NANKING APPROVED**

London, April 13.

The question of the cost of the new British Embassy in Nanking was raised in the House of Commons to-day by Mr. S. P. Viant, Labour M.P. for West Willesden, on the vote for

powerful thrust through the army, requiring time to recruit Sudan, up to the Suez Canal's and train.

back door. Moreover, French And Italy's depleted finances and British Somaliland, Uganda and war stocks badly need time

da and Kenya are within striking distance.

Noting these facts, respon-

ders recognise that Non-Intervention Committee's it is urged that now is the time temporisations. Only a firm to settle the problems raised by Franco-British stand is needed, they urge, to lead Italy to with- Abyssinia's future.

Now Mussolini's hypothetical draw from Spain.

threat to Egypt's hinterland is At present, Italy's part in the harmless because it implies a "crescendo against Bolshevism"

network of macadamised roads and the Italo-German co-

in Abyssinia, requiring several operation which keeps Europe

years to build, and a native-clad-a-gigantic bluff.

DAY BY DAY NEWS IN BRIEF

EVEN A FOOL WHEN HE HOLDETH HIS PEACE IS COUNTED WISE — Proverb XVII 28.

An Austin motor car, No. 681, valued at \$1,200, has been reported stolen from Bonham Road, where it had been left, between 7 p.m. and 11.30 p.m. yesterday. The car belongs to Mr. C. C. Chan, residing at the Tung Shan Hotel.

A report has been made to the police by Mr. Grant Cameron, of Messrs. Carroll Bros., to the effect that while driving his car along Queen's Road East yesterday, he knocked down Wong Wal-fong, aged 45, who was taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

The Ancient Company, of 39 Nathan Road, were fined \$40 by Mr. K. M. A. Barnett at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning for having in their shop a 7-valve radio receiving set without a licence. The set was found on March 23, during a visit by Mr. James Key, Inspector of Wireless, and had been left there for repairs by a customer.

A young woman, Kwok Lok, was brought on remand before Mr. K. Keen at the Central Magistracy this morning on a charge of possession of a large quantity of heroin pills at No. 219 Hollywood Road on April 6. Senior Revenue Officer A. W. Grimmett, prosecuting, said he raided the flat at 8.30 a.m. and found a complete outfit for the manufacture of heroin. Defendant was about to run away, but was stopped. She said her husband made the pills and was away in the country. Sentence of a year's hard labour and a fine of \$2,500, or a further six months' hard labour, was inflicted on the woman.

HOSPITAL NEEDS OF HONGKONG

Dr. A. R. Wellington Reports On Delay Of Requirements

In a Report tabled in Legislative Council this afternoon, Dr. A. R. Wellington disclosed that the refusal of Government to allow the Queen Mary Hospital to be paid from a loan such as was allowed for the new gas and the new water works caused considerable embarrassment to his Department.

"Something like a million a year had to be spent from revenue to meet the expenses of the building, and items desirable for a hospital but not essential had to be left out," he said.

The Queen Mary Hospital was opened yesterday by His Excellency the Governor.

The Report discloses that the financial depression which commenced in 1930 had considerably delayed health progress in Hongkong.

"A new mental hospital, a new infectious diseases hospital, a leper asylum, much needed extension to the Kowloon Hospital, urgently required accommodation and equipment for radiological work and a teaching health centre near the University could not be provided," he said.

"Proposals for increase of staff had to be very carefully scrutinised. Provision for the emoluments of a Senior Health Officer, a post essential for the proper running of the scheme, was cut out of the estimates."

Proposals to erect health centres in the New Territories had to be abandoned, it is disclosed.

PALACE HOTEL INCIDENT

Disorder Summons Fails In Court

A case, the result of which may have some importance as precedent, came before Mr. K. M. A. Barnett at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning when I. L. Goldenburg, licensee of the Palace Hotel, was summoned for breach of his licence by permitting disorder on his premises on March 25.

Defendant pleaded not guilty through his solicitor, Mr. J. M. D'Almeida Remedios.

Inspector K. W. Andrew, prosecuting, said that about 9.20 on March 25, whilst he was at the junction of Nathan Road and Haiphong Road he heard the sound of shouting from the direction of the Palace Hotel. He went there and saw through a window of people standing round a piano and shouting. There were roughly 33 people at the bar, comprising chiefly sailors and soldiers. He would not say anybody was drunk, but they had certainly been drinking.

As he was trying to count the number of people there, a brawl started between a civilian and some sailors, as a result of which the window through which he was looking was broken. Another window was also smashed. He called Mr. Goldenburg and told him he would report the accident with a view to prosecuting. He told him that the noise must stop, and defendant spoke to the people. After about ten minutes the noise subsided. As witness left the vicinity, however, it restarted. He returned and again told the defendant it must stop, and this time the objectionable shouting was ended.

DID HIS BEST

Mr. Remedios: The Ordinance quite clearly says that no disorder shall be permitted, and from the summons the whole ingredient of the offence is permitting the disorder. Before the defence can be called upon to answer the case it must be proved that defendant acquiesced in the case. This, of course, he did not, and the Inspector has himself said he did all he could to stop it.

His Worship: My ruling is that where there is authority to prevent failure to do so amounts to permission.

Mr. Remedios submitted that his client could do nothing until there was really disorder, when he had tried his best to stop it.

Goldenburg said he was in his office at the time of the commotion. He came out and told the people at the bar to calm down; they did so in a few minutes. He described the bar which he said was largely surrounded by glass. Anybody brushing against it would break it. In his opinion, the people were just sky-larking and there had in fact been no actual fighting. If there had not been a wall of glass, nothing would have happened.

In cross-examination, he admitted that he had been asked by Inspector Andrew to keep the place quiet the day previous.

After some deliberation His Worship dismissed the summons. He remarked: I think the publican has satisfied the Court that he did everything he could to stop the commotion, shouting. I think, however, that you (Inspector Andrew) were perfectly right in bringing the summons.

EX-AMBASSADOR DEAD

White Sulphur Springs, Va., April 13.

Mr. Larz Anderson, 70, former American Ambassador to Japan, died here to-day, aged 70.—United Press.

H.K. FACES ANOTHER WATER FAMINE

(Continued from Page 1.)

ments must therefore be provided by further supplies from Shing Mun or from other sources in the New Territories.

"The Jubilee Reservoir now has insufficient direct catchment areas to ensure its filling in years of low rainfall."

HARBOUR PIPE DANGER

The Report reveals that any damage to the two cross-harbour pipe lines would leave the Island in a serious position. These lines, it is stated by Mr. Woodward, form a vulnerable section of the Island's lines of communication."

Examination has revealed that the 12 inch pipelines laid across the harbour in 1929-30 has almost reached the limit of its useful life.

"Corrosion has so affected the metal that in the event of a fracture of the pipeline it is doubtful if replacement could be effected," Mr. Woodward states. Examination of the 18 inch main shows that corrosion of the metal is also taking place.

Mr. Woodward recommends that the present 18 inch main should be provided, as early as possible, with a more permanent protective coating to arrest corrosion.

As the 12 inch harbour pipe line "may fail at any time and as supplies of a greater amount than the capacity of the present 18 inch main are now required," he recommends the earliest possible construction of a new 18 inch main across the harbour.

Mr. Woodward adds: "The Mainland already makes considerable contribution to the City's water needs and in view of this being the only source from which increasing requirements can be obtained, the importance of the security of the cross-harbour pipelines, already great, will gradually become more and more vital."

It is revealed in the Report that under existing conditions water from Jubilee Reservoir is unavailable for the upper levels of the Island.

JUBILEE USELESS FOR PEAK

Utilising gravitational methods, such as are in existence at present, it is not possible to supply mainland water to a higher level than the Gardens Service Reservoir, approximately 240 feet above the city. Therefore only the low lying positions of the city can be supplied from the mainland.

As far as the Peak and Upper Levels are concerned, Jubilee Reservoir may as well be non-existent. Island reservoirs are not capable of further development. Until the time now supplying the Gardens Service Reservoir is extended to the Albany Service Reservoir, with pumping arrangements to force the water to the higher level, and replacement of existing Albany Elliot main by one of larger capacity is effected, the present precarious position for higher levels must continue.

The Report urges that these works be put in hand as soon as possible. In addition, Mr. Woodward proposes that the Bowen Road Conduit be reconstructed. This conduit was constructed about 50 years ago and, like the old cross-harbour pipeline, is close to the end of its economic life.

"In view . . . of its importance to the City supply, the present condition of the conduit gives rise to some concern," Mr. Woodward states.

Reconstruction of the Conduit would enable Bowen Road, at present utilised by pedestrians only, to be used for motor traffic.

MORE WATER ESSENTIAL

"This Colony has suffered almost continuously from its earliest days from water shortages, the reasons for which have been mostly financial," Mr. Woodward concludes.

"Water being one of the primary necessities of life it is essential that ample supplies be provided, particularly in the tropics where the dangers to health are far greater than in temperate climates.

"This cannot be too strongly emphasised, and it is accordingly urged that not only should the proposals embodied in this report be put in hand at the earliest possible date, but the policy of providing water resources well ahead of requirements be adopted. This latter procedure is generally adhered to by municipalities and other water undertakers."

H.K. BACK TO 1920

"Mr. Woodward's estimates of future requirements cannot be regarded as high and if consumption continues to increase as forecasted, the present works will soon be inadequate to maintain a constant supply," states Mr. A. P. Purves, Executive Engineer of the Waterworks Branch, in an accompanying minute.

"As regards storage, the present position is relatively similar to that in 1920, when two years previously the Island storage had been trebled by the completion of the Tytum Tuk Reservoir."

"It was then thought and stated that Hongkong water troubles were over for many years, but from 1922-30, without a single exception, annual restriction of the Island supply had to be imposed."

"From 1920-1935 inclusive, approximately \$20,000,000 has been spent on new Water Works and already, despite the newly completed Jubilee Reservoir, the safety margin between resources and requirements for a constant supply is very small and by next year will have disappeared."

The programme of work outlined . . . is a formidable one and represents an outlay of probably \$5,000,000. The time required to complete these works will depend on the staff provided. The present staff of the Water Works Construction Sub-department is quite inadequate to carry out this programme within a reasonable time and could deal only with the items of greatest urgency.

KOWLOON'S POSITION

The position in Kowloon is not so serious as on the Island, although the deficiency in raw water resources

applies equally to Island and mainland. The Report reveals that, as regards distribution, the position in Kowloon last summer was difficult and, in the next six months, may be "acute."

"Lack of service reservoir capacity, particularly the New Kowloon area, is responsible for much of the difficulties experienced," the Report states. "This matter was brought to your notice last year, when the necessity for a new service reservoir at Kowloon City was emphasised.

"I need only state now that this reservoir, together with the necessary connecting mains, is urgently required and the steps to enable construction should be commenced at the earliest possible moment."

"It is accepted in Great Britain that water works resources should maintain five years lead over requirements. If this practice is to be applied in Hongkong, and there seems every reason why it should be, the only solution is to seek fresh sources of supply in the New Territories.

ANOTHER JUBILEE DAM?

"The Tai Lam Chung Valley, lying a few miles East of Castle Peak, is known to possess considerable water possibilities and to contain a basin which might be found suitable for a very large storage reservoir."

"In view of the present position, the investigation of this valley, with a view to ascertaining its storage possibilities, water value, etc., is recommended."

TAP TAIMOSHAN SLOPES

Approving in principle the recommendations made by Messrs. Woodward and Purves, the Director of Public Works, Hon. Mr. R. M. Henderson, strongly supports the proposal for the construction of new Shing Mun Catchwaters draining the southern slopes of Taimoshan and discharging through Pineapple Pass into the Jubilee Reservoir. This work is estimated to cost approximately \$1,500,000, and would add approximately 4½ million gallons a day to existing supplies.

KEEN COMPETITION

As the Board would have liked to be able to address you to-day in a different keynote from the refrain of a somewhat monotonous regularity in recent years, it is matter for sincere regret that the Directors have again to remark on the keenness of competition which we have had to face and tried to overcome during the period under review. For this reason you could not have failed to notice, I think, that the ordinary Directors have reduced their fees by half the amount they are entitled to, thus lightening expenditure by a sum of \$1,000.

In one particular branch of the manufacturing business, which had been fairly remunerative in the past, the Board did its best to secure a contract for the current year's supply on basis of profit that, we thought, might have proved unassailable.

In this connection we have to admit disappointment, however. Much to our tender was not accepted.

Several invitations to tender for substantial constructional contracts have been received by the Company during the year. Tempting as the invitations appeared to be, they needed very careful consideration, and in the end it was with some reluctance that the Board came to the conclusion "to leave well alone." In the light of subsequent events, the decision was one on which we may now congratulate ourselves; for the sudden world-wide demand for fabricated steel, round steel bars and metal manufactures generally has led to a paucity of supply amounting almost to a famine in this part of the world. No relief from this acute situation is apparent at the moment.

CONFUSION PREVAILS

I would stress the urgent necessity for the above works—if restriction of supply is not again to become an annual occurrence in the Colony," Mr. Henderson concludes.

This cannot be too strongly emphasised, and it is accordingly urged that not only should the proposals not only should the proposals embodied in this report be put in hand at the earliest possible date, but the policy of providing water resources well ahead of requirements be adopted. This latter procedure is generally adhered to by municipalities and other water undertakers."

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EXTENDING KOWLOON HOUSING

H.K. Engineering And Construction Co. Expansion Plan

Presiding at the annual meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong Engineering and Construction Co. Ltd. to-day, Mr. J. P. Braga referred at length to the development of the Company's residential estate in Kowloon. He indicated the progress already made and plans for the provision of more detached and semi-detached houses, and remarked that the scheme provided the residential area of Kowloon with several types of buildings which would form a valuable asset to the Company and offer patrons housing accommodation pleasing in aesthetic exterior and interior lay-out.

Pleading guilty on behalf of defendants, Mr. W. M. Brown said the agency held by his clients in connection with the poison was hardly worth holding. They were now trying to transfer the agency to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, who, however, had not yet obtained the services of a qualified chemist.

Mr. M. J. Abbott, Assistant Crown Solicitor, who prosecuted, said there were 25 different types of poison found on defendants' premises; but 22 of them had been removed to the godowns of Messrs. Watson and Company. The remaining three types for which the summonses were taken out were of considerable quantity, the total value being \$1,100.

Besides imposing the fines mentioned, His Worship made an order for confiscation, to be carried out after 14 days.

The poisons in question were (1) an admixture or preparation of strichnine sulphate and sodium cacodylate having the trade name of "Triclocine"; (2) poisonous alkaloid known as atropine, having the trade name of "Genatropine"; and (3) an admixture or preparation of Strophantus having the trade name of "Oubaine".

On a summons of having a poisonous alkaloid known as ephedrine having the trade name of "Rhinitol," Banker and Company were fined \$50

by Mr. K. Keen in the next Court. Defendant's representative undertook to hand over the poison to Mr. Abbott, and consequently an order for confiscation was not applied for.

Owing to the death of defendant, eight similar summonses against Chol Kuk-kin, manager of the Yuen On Company, of 113 Wing Lok Street, were withdrawn. Mr. Leo D'Almada, Sir, appeared for the Company.

No Licences For Poison

Fines Imposed On Local Firms

Messrs. Loxley and Company were fined \$150 by Mr. Schofield at the Central Magistracy this morning on three summonses for possession of poison without a licence.

Pleading guilty on behalf of defendants, Mr. W. M. Brown said the agency held by his clients in connection with the poison was hardly worth holding. They were now trying to transfer the agency to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, who, however, had not yet obtained the services of a qualified chemist.

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Coopers "JOCKEY"

Shorts

MACKINTOSH'S LTD.

Shute Senior And Junior Make A Brave Exit From Colony Tennis Championship

WIN FIRST SET FROM A CARELESS OPPONENT

Hung And Fincher Never Touched Best Form

(By "Veritas")

E. C. Fincher and W. C. Hung beat E. L. H. Shute and K. Shute 6-8, 6-0.

FOR one set in this men's doubles championship quarter-final match on the stand court yesterday, the Shute combination played with such commendable steadiness and enterprise that they had the eventual winners in rare difficulties. They deservedly won the set at 8-6 before Fincher and Hung started to play anything like the game expected of them.

Once started, however, they brooked no further interference. Ten games in succession fell to their rackets, and it was only a valiant solo effort by young Kenneth Shute on service which enabled the losers to avoid a second love-set defeat.

There was a sort of smugness about the early play of Fincher and Hung—Hung in particular—which met its just reward. Indifference in stroke making and movement about the court will seldom contribute towards success, especially when it is attempted at the expense of two very keen players. The winners had to pull themselves together after that first set. Then they played more like the Fincher and Hung we have come to know.

HUNG'S SLOW START

Perhaps it is that Hung is invariably a slow starter, but in this match he certainly took a long time to settle down. If he had to make more than two successive strokes it was odds on that he would commit a blunder off the third. The Shute partnership soon discovered how to exploit this. They concentrated their best length lobes on Hung, alternating these with dipping drives which landed at his feet, and the immediate result was a drop of points.

Neither was Fincher too happy in these earlier phases of the game, though of the two he was immeasurably superior. As the game developed so Fincher improved. In the second and final sets his overhead functioned to perfection, and no matter how high the Shutes tossed the ball, Fincher made his smashes to the corners.

Hung gathered confidence after the first set, but at no time did he display form sufficient to mark him as a possible Colony champion. His smashes apart from a few made on top of the net, were comparatively easy to pick up and though he some-

times found gaps down the middle of the court for a well placed volley, this stroke brought about more errors than points.

HONOURS TO KENNETH

Chief honours appropriately go to Kenneth Shute who played his finest game to date in Hongkong. Had his father poached a little less, it might have been a closer result. Kenneth was in fine driving form and lobbed magnificently behind the opposition back to three-quarter court every time. His service was a pleasure to watch, the first delivery—a good fast one at that—usually being good.

Father Shute was at his best in the first set, when he forced errors from the opposition either with his speedy top-spin drives which dipped sharply and at an angle, or with admirably judged lobs. The point which gave him and his son the first set was just about as ideal a lob in Hongkong, the ball completely baffling Fincher and falling on the baseline.

Later Shute senior deteriorated and made less confident shots against a pair who were forcing matters. Also he displayed faulty judgment at times in going across the court to take shots which should have been left to Shute junior.

Though Fincher and Hung, playing as the games were recled off, won ten in a row, they had to play hard for the points and several of the games went to deuce. In the fifth game of the final set, Kenneth Shute made a supreme effort to stem the tide and with a series of excellent service deliveries, followed by volleys and smashes, succeeded in his quest. It was a dazzling effort for a player of such tender years.

But there success stopped. Fincher and Hung sailed gaily to their points in the next two games and entered the semi-final.

KWOK IN SEMI-FINAL

Frank Kwok toyed with Y. C. Lau to enter the semi-final of the singles championship. He won 6-3, 6-0, and was never extended. Kwok meets either H. D. Rumjahn or Leong Ping-chiu in the next round. I think he is bound to lose to Rumjahn, but if Leong is his opponent, he will have a reasonable chance of winning.

A. M. Rodriguez and L. A. Silva found it necessary to concede a walkover to Wong Fuk-pun, while Lui Kwan-fook in the third round of the U.S.L.T.A. We are devoting considerable time and thought to this because we feel if the smaller clubs get into the organisation it will help to spread the sport. The second is to develop younger players. We want to bring out a lot of boys who consider tennis a real amateur sport and play it because they like it."

THE U.S. HAVE BIG DAVIS CUP AMBITIONS

(By Henry Super)

United Press Staff Correspondent

New York. Holcombe Ward, new president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, sat in the office of his woolen business and said:

1. Winning the Davis Cup is not important to development of tennis.
2. It is not alarming that the professional promoters are successfully raiding the amateur ranks.
3. The competition for the Davis Cup this year should be a three-way battle among the United

States, Australia and Germany.

Ward, who played on the first American Davis Cup team in 1900, has two ambitions in his new job. For years he refused to head the tennis association. He felt that because of his business interests he could not do justice to the task. Now, that he finally is president, he has two major ambitions.

"The first," he said, "is to develop tennis throughout the country—to interest smaller clubs in joining the U.S.L.T.A. We are devoting considerable time and thought to this because we feel if the smaller clubs get into the organisation it will help to spread the sport. The second is to develop younger players. We want to bring out a lot of boys who consider tennis a real amateur sport and play it because they like it."

JUNIOR DAVIS CUP SQUAD

Ward's organisation is inaugurating this season the idea of a junior Davis cup squad. This spring, in a dozen big cities, squads of players from 16 to 20 years of age will begin training under competent coaches. With the lure of the Davis cup urging them on, the youngsters will take more than a passing interest in the game.

"The cup," Ward said, "is not important as a trophy. But it is a grand incentive. I don't agree with theorists who hold that loss of a cup means a decline in a nation's tennis fortunes. If one holds the cup too long, younger players become discouraged because they feel they haven't a chance to make the team. I'd prefer to see a country keep the cup two years and then lose it. This would serve to liven up competition in that country."

Discussing professionalism, Ward said:

"In one way, it has a beneficial effect. The game suffers when two or three players remain at the top year after year. Many promising youngsters become discouraged. With the champions seeking professional fields, however, new faces break into the amateur picture and the result is a healthy one."

About the 1937 Davis Cup:

"Having lost Fred Perry, England probably will part company with the cup. It looks like a tossup among this country, Australia, and Germany. We should have a better team than we had last year as the result of additional experience. Like England, however, we must find a capable No. 2 singles player. Don Budge shapes up as our big hope. After that it's hard to discriminate among Gene Mako, Bobby Riggs, Joe Hunt, Frank Parker and Bryan Grant."

MERLIN ON WIMBLEDON PROSPECTS

ONLY TWO WITH ANY CHANCE OF WINNING

(By A. Lawn Tennis Correspondent)

It is refreshing occasionally to get an outside view on the merits and demerits of the principal players of the day. Commenting on an article of mine on "The Coronation Wimbledon," The Observer a fortnight ago, Andre Merlin, the young French player who made such a gallant effort to save the Davis Cup for his country when Great Britain won it four years ago, has a very definite point of view of his own, which he embodies in a long and interesting letter.

In my article I had written that I considered the forthcoming champion ship singles at Wimbledon, both men's and women's, to be far more "open" than they had been for many years past. The disappearance of Perry from the field has done away altogether with that feeling, almost of hopelessness, that must have been experienced by most even of the best players during the last year or two; and with an entry comprising D. and Budge, S. B. Wood, B. M. Grant, and perhaps F. Parker from the U.S.A., J. H. Crawford, A. K. Quist, V. B. McGrath, and J. Bromwich from Australia, N. Farquharson (one of Perry's conquerors) from South Africa; J. Yamagishi from Japan, our own Austin, and a crowd of Continental players, comprising G. von Cramm and H. Henkel of Germany, B. Descrenau, and perhaps the great Borotra himself from France, R. Menzel, perhaps, K. Schroeder, and others, it seemed to me that to pick the ultimate winner from so strong, varied, and even a field would be almost impossible.

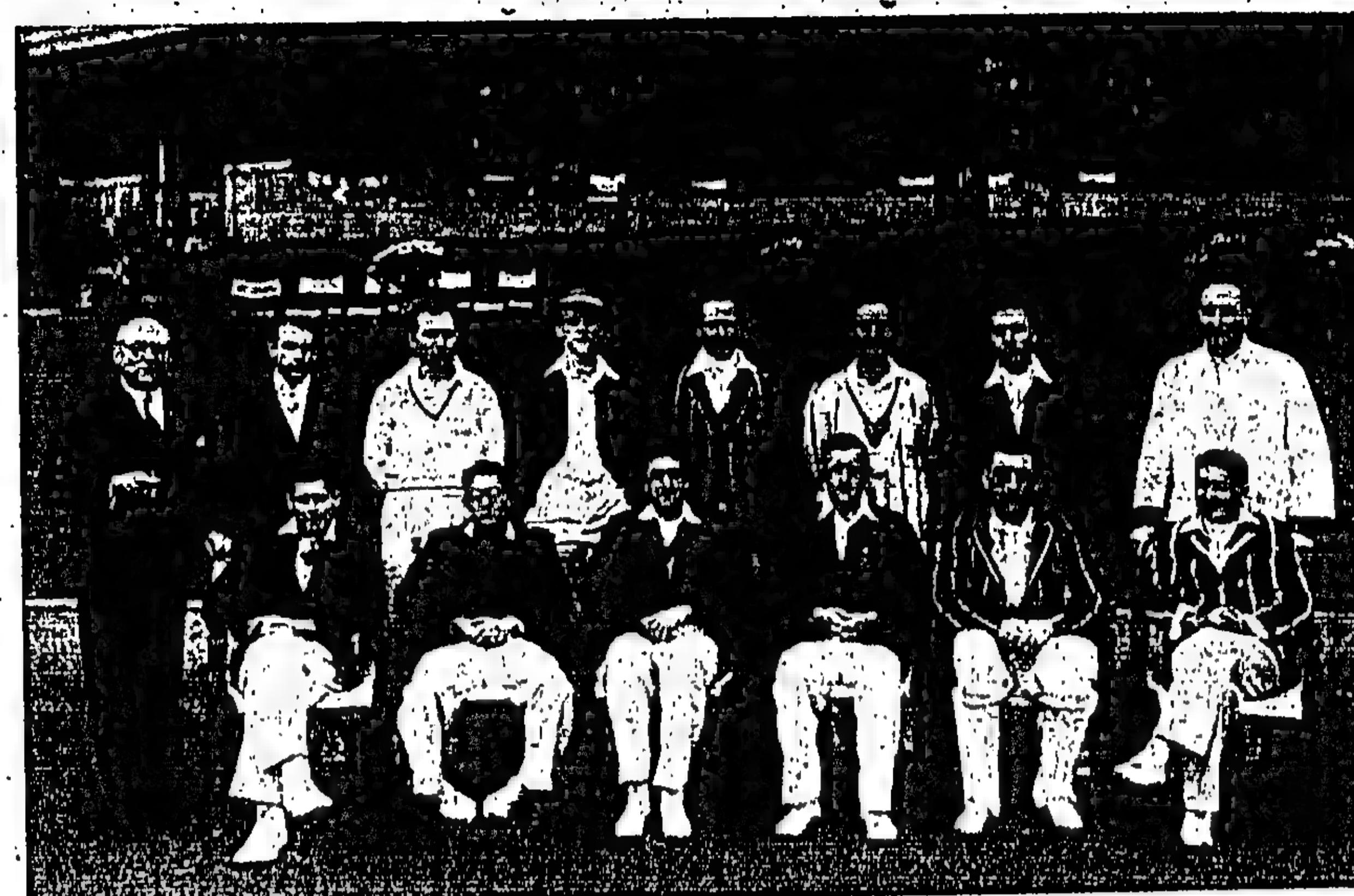
Merlin, however, is far more selective. He is surprised that the future champions were not pointed out with more precision, and writes: "My opinion is that there are but two men having a chance of success. G. von Cramm and D. Budge, and even then Budge seems to have a much better chance: he beat Perry twice last year, and the nice German is pursued by hard luck since several years. Any other result than Budge's would certainly be the consequence of illness or injury. I agree with the names of Quist and Austin as probable semi-finalists, though they can be threatened by Menzel, Borotra (if he is hoped here, he plays in the singles for the fourth time), G. Grant, J. Bromwich, and perhaps the most dangerous, my twenty-year-old fellow, B. Descrenau. But none of them has in my view, the slightest chance against Budge and von Cramm."

The opinion of so fine a player as Andre Merlin must carry weight; but at the same time it may be pointed out that Budge has already been beaten twice this year by Grant, at Miami and Tampa, and that Grant has been beaten this year by Parker, at New Orleans. Von Cramm has played little at present this year, but on his late summer form last year he is evidently not invincible. Yet I still, in fact, consider this men's championship to be an extremely open event.

With regard to the women's singles, Merlin would be "awfully surprised if Frau Sperling does not win the title, in spite of Miss A. Marble, Miss H. Jacobs, Miss Round, Miss Mathieu, Miss Wynne, and Miss Jedrzejowska." Here, I think, the Frenchman is on sounder ground. Yet Frau Sperling, magnificent player as she is, has always failed when the supreme test came at Wimbledon: it is not one of her lucky grounds, and luck counts, psychologically, for a great deal more than most people allow.

M. Merlin does not take Mrs. Willa-Moody or Senator Lissner into account at all. But neither is a woman who has won seven times nor one of the Chilean's class, who is desperately keen to win for the first time, can, I think, safely be left out of the reckoning.

This is a test of Youth v. Experience and I certainly don't feel inclined to make categorical state-



JUNIOR CRICKET CHAMPIONS. Here is the Kowloon Cricket Club second eleven which won the junior cricket league this year. Standing (left to right), R. P. Phillips (scorer), F. Zimmerman, R. Baldwin, K. A. Baxter, G. A. V. Hall, C. B. R. Sargent, R. T. Broadbridge and T. Carr. Sitting: S. A. Gray, W. C. Hung, A. D. Dand (Captain), W. Mulcahy (Sub-Captain), W. L. McKenzie and T. A. Madar. (Photo: Mac Chong).

Colony Tennis Championships

RUMJAHN MUST HUSTLE LEONG PING-CHIU TO WIN TO-DAY

Youth Versus Experience Doubles Match

(By "Veritas")

H. D. Rumjahn, who is expected to reach the final of the Colony singles tennis championship, will have an opportunity this afternoon of revealing precisely what is his current form when he meets Leong Ping-chiu, conqueror of Lee Wai-tong, on the stand court.

This is a quarter-final engagement and considerable interest is vested in it.

Leong has oft proved himself to be one of the finest defensive players in the Colony, the real strength of his defence lying in the fact that when opportunity arises he can also attack and score outright points.

But with all his qualities as a baseline player and as one mature in the more subtle tactics of the game, I do not think he will prevent Rumjahn from winning in straight sets. Leong is only thoroughly dangerous when he is given plenty of time in which to make his shots. While he can be deliberate in his placements he is a threat to the best of players. But if Rumjahn hustles him, as undoubtedly he will try to do, then I imagine we shall see Leong's resistance break down very much more quickly.

Tennis craft will play an important part in this match which should be highly interesting.

DOUBLES ATTRACTION

For those who prefer to watch doubles instead of singles, a match is being put into the No. 9 court which promises to provide rich entertainment.

Ng Sze-kwong, one time Czar of all the tennis players in Hongkong, partnered by another famous "old-timer," Hon Luen-fung, is matched against A. V. Gosano and A. V. Remedios, leading Club de Recreio men.

This is a test of Youth v. Experience and I certainly don't feel inclined to make categorical state-

ments on the likely outcome of the match. Gosano and Remedios are said to be playing better now than ever before, but it has been noticeable that they are apt to fall below form in the crucial tests. Most certainly they cannot afford to concede anything in this match. Ng and Hon will most likely attack their overhead. Gosano can be very weak in his smashing as he was for a set and a half against Liang and Kwok. Remedios is the more capable of the two, and it will not pay the opposition to feed his volleys.

The full programme for this afternoon follows:

OPEN SINGLES

H. D. Rumjahn v. Leong Ping-chiu (Stand Court)

OPEN DOUBLES

A. V. Gosano and A. V. Remedios v. Ng Sze-kwong and Hon Luen-fung (Stand Court)

CLUB SINGLES

J. Thomson v. A. L. Sullivan

G. W. Sewell v. W. M. Barton

CLUB HANDICAP SINGLES

M. Pagh v. G. Smith

H. Owen-Hughes v. A. K. MacKenzie

Wong Mee-shun
Suspended For Nine Months

Following the Football Emergency Committee Meeting last night, Wong Mee-shun, of South China, was suspended till December 31.

Other suspensions were—Kwok Ying-sang, (S. China) W. Maher (Recreio), until the end of the season, and P. Castro (St. Joseph's) until December 1, 1937.

AN EPIC BOAT RACE

London Beat Thames in Record Time

(By C. Venables)

The Grand crews of London Rowing Club and Thames Rowing Club had one of the finest races ever seen on the tideway when, in place of the annual Head of the River championship, they raced from Mortlake to Putney. London won by $\frac{1}{4}$ length, and made a new record of 18min. 12sec. for the course on the ebb tide. The old one of 18min. 27sec. was made in 1897 by Harcourt Gold's Oxford crew. Conditions were nearly ideal.

London chose the Surrey station, and both struck 38 in the first minute and Thames, with the bend slightly in their favour, went all out to gain the lead before Barnes Bridge. In the second minute Thames were doing 38 and London 35, and at Barnes Bridge Thames were 3 feet ahead.

On the long bend to Hammersmith London should have gained appreciably, but their coxswain allowed Thames to push him close to the Surrey bank and lose some of the tide; so that at the Stork London were a bare half a length up. Thames then spurred and crept up inch by inch, so that at Harrods they were dead level again, both crews rowing 32.

Thames tackled the head wind at this point rather better than London, and at the Mile Post they were a canvas ahead, and in another hundred yards they had increased their advantage to about half a length. Then came London's second spurt to 38, and at the lower end of the football ground they were level, with little more than half a mile to the finish. Thames answered at 35, but opposite the Boat Houses London were a canvas up. In the last minute Thames made a huge effort, rowing 40 strokes, but London at 38 were still gaining slowly, and they reached Putney Bridge about three-quarters of a length ahead.

Crews:

London R.C.—O. L. R. Hills (bow), D. R. Judd, V. Pinches, A. D. Phelps, M. P. Lee, A. D. Fraser, T. R. M. Bristow, E. S. Beasley (stroke), H. D. Winkworth (cox).

Thames R.C.—R. R. Bradley (bow), H. M. Young, R. T. Cowper, J. A. Maclean, A. J. Hutton-Squire, A. P. Brown, J. Burrough, H. E. G. Watts (stroke), J. G. Dearlove (cox).

PONY CLASSIFICATIONS

The following alterations in the classification of race ponies has been made by the Hongkong Jockey Club:

China Ponies—Bright View to class, Morning Tip to D class.

TRY

Danderine

Davis Cup Matches To Be Played At Forest Hills

New York.

The first Davis Cup matches in five years will be played on Forest Hills historic courts this spring when the North American zone finals—expected to be Australia versus United States—are held at West Side Tennis Club May 29-30-31.

In announcing the site, Chairman Walter L. Fane of the committee on management, said the selection had been made at the request of the Australian team departing from Sydney March 18.

The team from "down under" consisting of Jack Crawford, Adrian Quist, Vivian McGrath and John Bromwich, meet Mexico in a first round tie at Mexico City, April 30, May 1-2, while the U.S. squad meets Japan. The two winners then clash at Forest Hills, and neither Mexico nor Japan is likely to muster up a team capable of giving Australia or the United States much of a fight.

Personnel of the American team staff is in doubt with only Donald Budge, Number 1 player of the nation, sure of a place—United Press.

In a United Hockey Tournament match at the Navy Ground, King's Park, yesterday afternoon,

SPARE MOMENT PAGE

WHERE AN INVADER RULES

CHENG TE, JEHOL

LESS than a year ago it was quite an adventure to visit Jehol. To-day it is a matter of buying a railway ticket. The train leaves Mukden at midnight, the sleeping cars are good, more comfortable than the European type and much cheaper. The same goes for the restaurant service. The 400-mile journey from Mukden to Jehol cost me 24s., which included sleeping berth, clean kimono and slippers, green tea served every few hours, hot damp towels, in fact everything as served with second-class accommodation in Japan proper.

There are many soldiers travelling, chiefly soldiers in fact, Japanese soldiers or Japanese mercenaries. One begins to notice things. The first thing that strikes one is the parade of force. Each station is a small fort. The courtyard and storerooms are inside high barbed wire entanglements. The station buildings themselves are solid structures of brick, or stone and cement. There are armed guards on every station platform.

At one of the larger stations the authorities seemed prepared to repulse an attack. On each side of the train six or eight soldiers stood with their backs to us, loaded rifles held at the "ready" and pointed at the countryside. I saw nothing to warrant such a display. A mudwalled village lay in a hollow some five hundred yards away; between it and the station a small group of Chinese watched us. They did not look dangerous.

Ordeal For A Chinese

At another station a Chinese was being roughly searched by a Japanese N.C.O. and some soldiers. He was pushed and pulled about as they went through his pockets. A dig in the stomach made him collapse on the ground, with comical suddenness. His shoes were jerked off and shaken, making him fall backwards. There was nothing in the shoes and they were thrown aside. The man wriggled away to retrieve them, pulled them on and struggled to his feet. With little respectful bows and smiles the fellow asked if he could now go. He was given a contemptuous slap across the face and told to go. Still smiling he hurried towards the train.

It was the only "incident" I saw and, though typical enough of the respective attitudes of two great nations, need not be exaggerated; there are brutal N.C.O.s everywhere.

Certainly the Japanese are not beloved in Jehol. Indeed they appear to have a genius for making themselves disliked wherever they set their feet. So much is this true that one hears it used by foreigners as one argument against the likelihood of a "real" outbreak of war" in Suiyuan. The theory is that if Japan starts trouble so far from her base, she will soon require very large garrisons to keep the rest of Manchuria quiet, and perhaps even Korea.

In my opinion, however, this is not an argument which is likely to weigh with the Kwantung Army, who invariably act first and count the cost afterwards, finally leaving the bill to

Worked out for you

(See columns 4 and 5.)
The caterpillar covered 13 feet 8 inches. George had 11 half-crowns, three shillings, and nineteen pence in his pocket; and he is 22.

MAKES SEWING EASIER

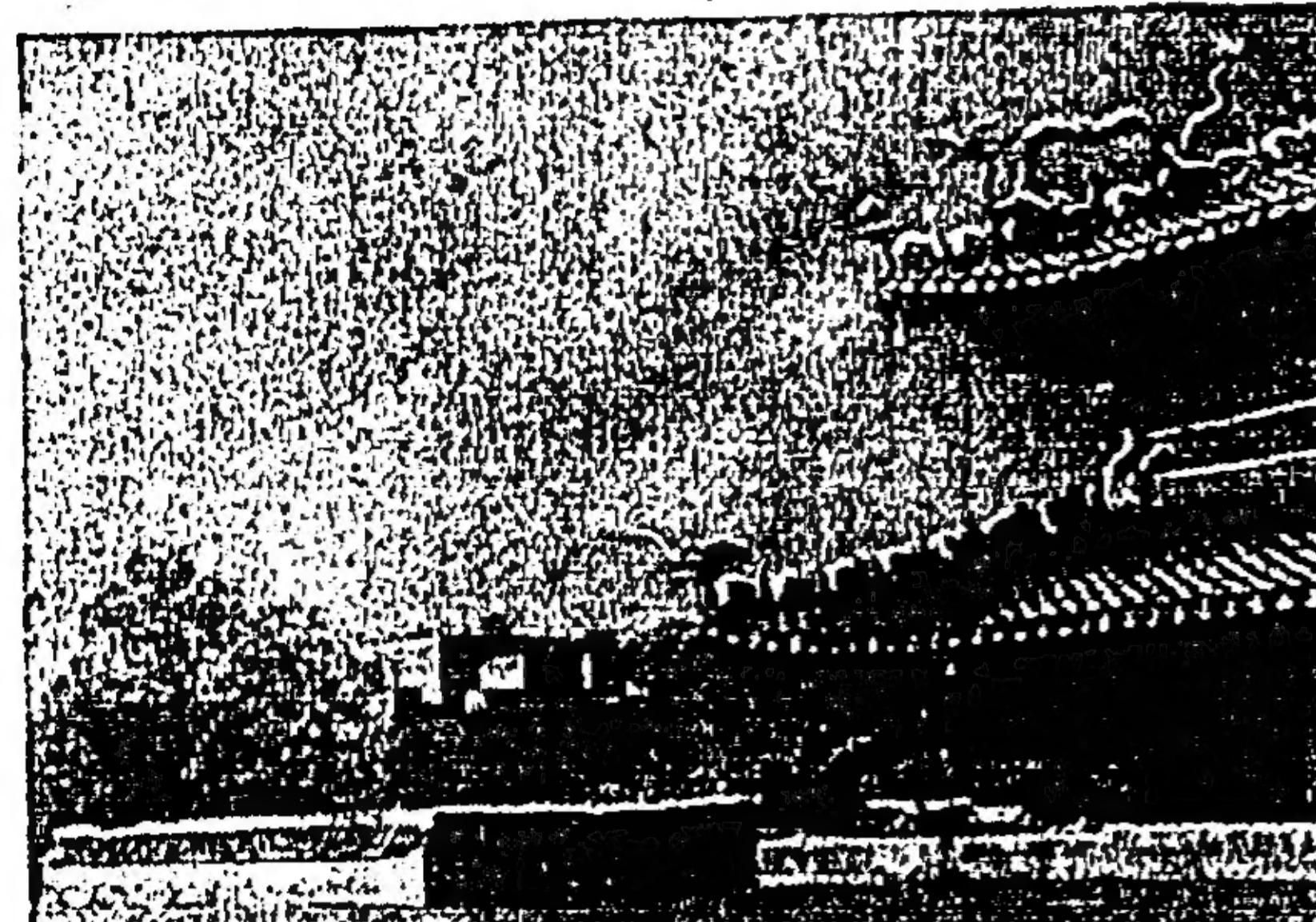
Use 2-in-1-oil on all working parts and see how much easier and smoother your sewing machine runs.

CLEANS
LUBRICATES
PREVENTS RUST

3-IN-ONE OIL

By Harrison Brown

Who is travelling round the world writing for a London newspaper from Europe and the Ukraine. To-day, he tells of what is now happening in China.



Of the many temples at Jehol built by Emperor Chien Lung, the most famous are those of Hsing Kung, from which this picture was taken, and the Pu Ta La, seen in the background.

settled by the nation at home. But Jehol is not badly run, and the Governor is, by repute, much better than most of his confreres among Japanese Army administrators.

All day the train rolled on, slowly but smoothly, as though feeling its way. Covering every bridge and both ends of all tunnels are new cement pill-boxes, unoccupied however. The chief intermediary station on this new strategic line is Pingchuan, which was the railhead on Inner Mongolia. To the Chinese, however, and even, it would seem by a recent statement, to the Japanese Ambassador in Nanking, these mercenaries are all "bandits" in the purest sense of the term.

Japanese Ambitions

Jehol is a strategic centre for the Japanese. It is important alike in their schemes for further invasion of North China and for their dreamt-of attack upon Russia through Outer Mongolia. Japan would like to push the railway much farther. If there is time she will do so. Meanwhile troops and stores go up through Jehol to Dolon Nor in Chahar Province. Dolon Nor is at the head of a pass, the eastern gateway to the Inner Mongolian plateau.

From Jehol, also, Peking can be reached in a few hours by road.

The Japanese have established a bus line between the two cities.

As far as Ku Pei Kou, on the Great Wall, the road is in good order and the bridges maintained. Beyond that point passengers change buses, a Chinese driver takes over and the "road" runs mostly in river-beds.

But the whole thing is operated, and at a loss, because few Chinese will ride on it, by the South Manchurian Railway, the arm through which Japan exploits her new colony.

Japan, however, already has some 20,000 soldiers in the neighbourhood of Peking. It is for Mongolia that Jehol is important. Japan, it would seem, has by no means abandoned her dream of an "Independent Mongolia". It costs money, however, to keep on buying Princes, and Japan is hampered for money. So she presses on with the idea of stretching, except by making time exposures. Be happy that such is the case no longer. There is now available, for indoor instantaneous exposures in your home at night, a new and more powerful photographic flood light bulb (No. 2), and with two or three of these in your floor lamps, backed by inexpensive cardboard reflectors and with a roll of the fast super-sensitive panchromatic film behind your lens, snapshots at night can be made even with the slower single lens cameras. The initial investment in these new bulbs is higher but, on the other hand, they last three times as long.

So, now that practically everybody can be in on the fun, consider the precious subjects that these more powerful lights permit a simple box camera to photograph—the children at their evening games or in their nighties going to bed, the family gathered around the fireplace, gay evening parties when friends come in, the pets, Dad raiding the ice-box, and what not.

One of the enjoyments of making pictures at night is that you can control the illumination. In doing

Work it out for yourself . . .

Young George was on holiday, and he sat on a bench on the downs, for once doing nothing.

He noticed a caterpillar, which began to crawl up his stick, a thick cudgel which he had bought as a souvenir on a charabanc trip the day before. The stick was 4 feet high and an inch thick, and he counted idly the number of times the caterpillar crawled round the stick on its spiral journey to the top. Fifty times.

He began to wonder what distance it had covered.

When he had worked that out he felt in his pocket, in which he seemed to have a great deal of money. He found he had 33 coins in half-crowns, shillings and pennies. Altogether, £1 12 1.

Without counting them, he began to work out how many he had of each sort of coin.

Solving these two problems had taken some time, and he remembered he had to join his wife for lunch. That reminded him, it was his birthday. Funny, if you added his age to his wife's age, and added to that—yes, the difference between their ages, and then multiplied the result by itself, you got the year they were married in.

Always juggling with figures, George. He's a bank clerk.

Can you work out the answers?

If, not, they are in Column One.

The SNAPSHOT GUILD

Night Snapshotting With Box Cameras



Thanks to more powerful artificial home lighting, owners of inexpensive slow-lens cameras can now make snapshots indoors at night.

Are you missing the fun of indoor snapshooting at night? Maybe because you have an inexpensive camera, such as the box, fixed-focus type, you think that indoor picture-taking at night is not for you. Perhaps you still suppose that, without an f.8 lens or faster, you have little chance for succeeding, except by making time exposures. Be happy that such is the case no longer.

May be because you think that indoor picture-taking at night is not for you. Perhaps you still suppose that, without an f.8 lens or faster, you have little chance for succeeding, except by making time exposures. Be happy that such is the case no longer.

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Pres. Coolidge	3.00 a.m. Apr. 20	Pres. Jefferson	Midnight Apr. 23
Pres. Taff	0.00 a.m. Apr. 21	Pres. McKinley	Midnight May 7
Pres. Hoover	1.00 a.m. May 1	Pres. Grant	Midnight May 21
Pres. Lincoln	0.00 a.m. May 10	Pres. Jackson	Midnight June 4
Pres. Coolidge	Noon June 3	Pres. Jefferson	Midnight June 18
Pres. Wilson	0.00 a.m. June 16	Pres. McKinley	Midnight July 2

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Via Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

Pres. Jefferson	Midnight Apr. 23
Pres. McKinley	Midnight May 7
Pres. Grant	Midnight May 21
Pres. Jackson	Midnight June 4
Pres. Jefferson	Midnight June 18
Pres. McKinley	Midnight July 2

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Pres. Pierce	0.00 a.m. May 2	Pres. Hoover	0.00 p.m. Apr. 23
Pres. Van Duren	0.00 a.m. May 23	Pres. Polk	0.00 a.m. Apr. 25
Pres. Garfield	0.00 a.m. June 6	Pres. McKinley	0.00 a.m. May 1
Pres. Hayes	0.00 a.m. June 20	Pres. Pierce	0.00 a.m. May 9
Pres. Monroe	0.00 a.m. July 4	Pres. Lincoln	Midnight May 11

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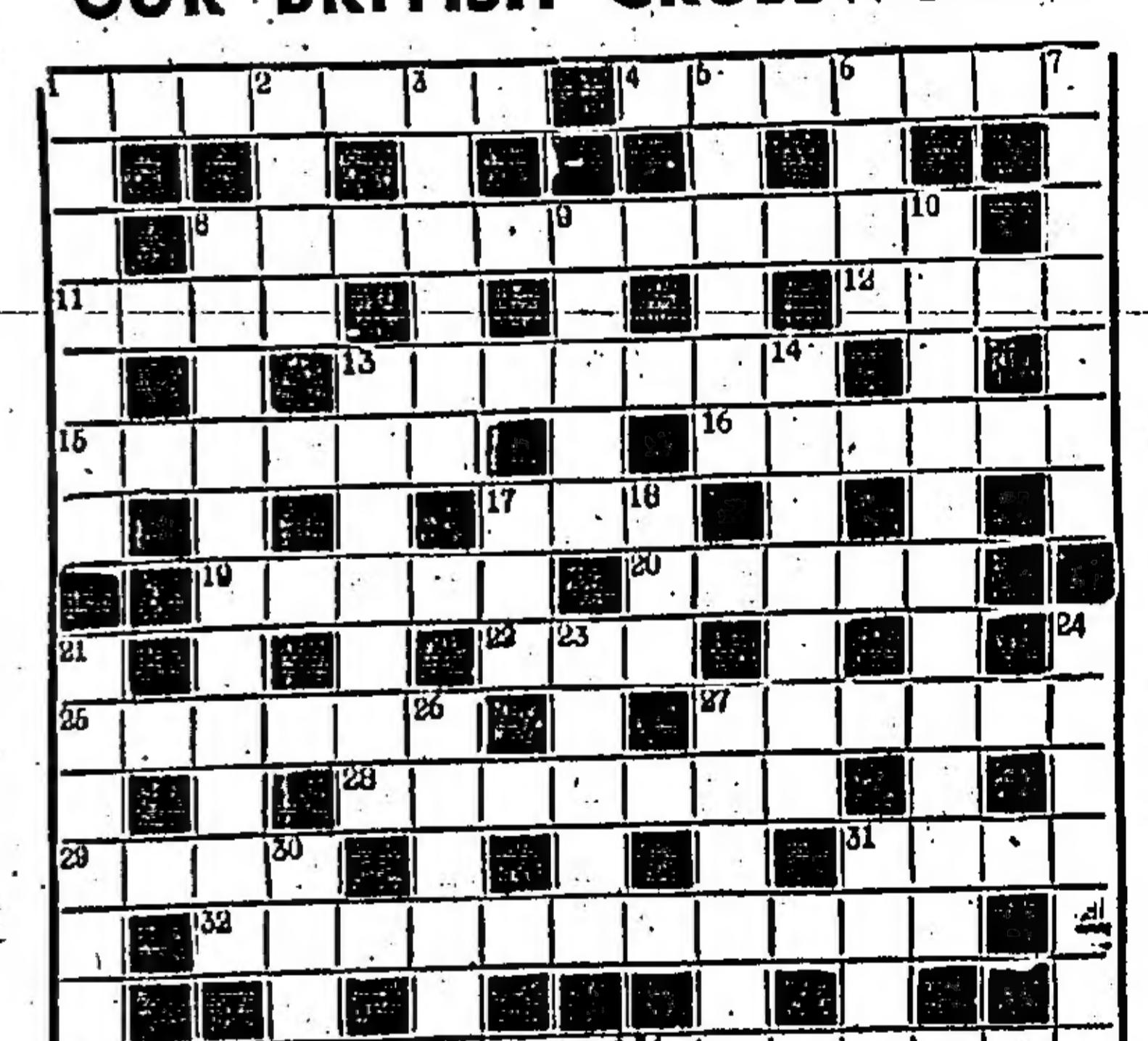
CHANGTE	In Port	16 Apr.	19 Apr.	5 May
TAIPING	11 May	18 May	21 May	6 June
CHANGTE	8 June	15 June	18 June	4 July
TAIPING	9 July	16 July	19 July	4 Aug.

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OUR BRITISH CROSSWORDS



ACROSS

- Silent salutes for big guns in the bows here.
- It is not thus that slanderers blacken characters.
- Hear 'em clang! (anag.)
- The Italian form of hauboy.
- Enough to make Owen groggy.
- Type of fur of which any mink has four.
- Let go. Set; the nose is all twisted.
- If any A were there, shows would be in order; as it is call them merry makings.
- Only one veg. to-day, I'm afraid.</li

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1937.

**NEWS OF THE DAY
IN PICTURES
FROM FAR AND NEAR**

Hongkong Telegraph **PHOTONEWS**

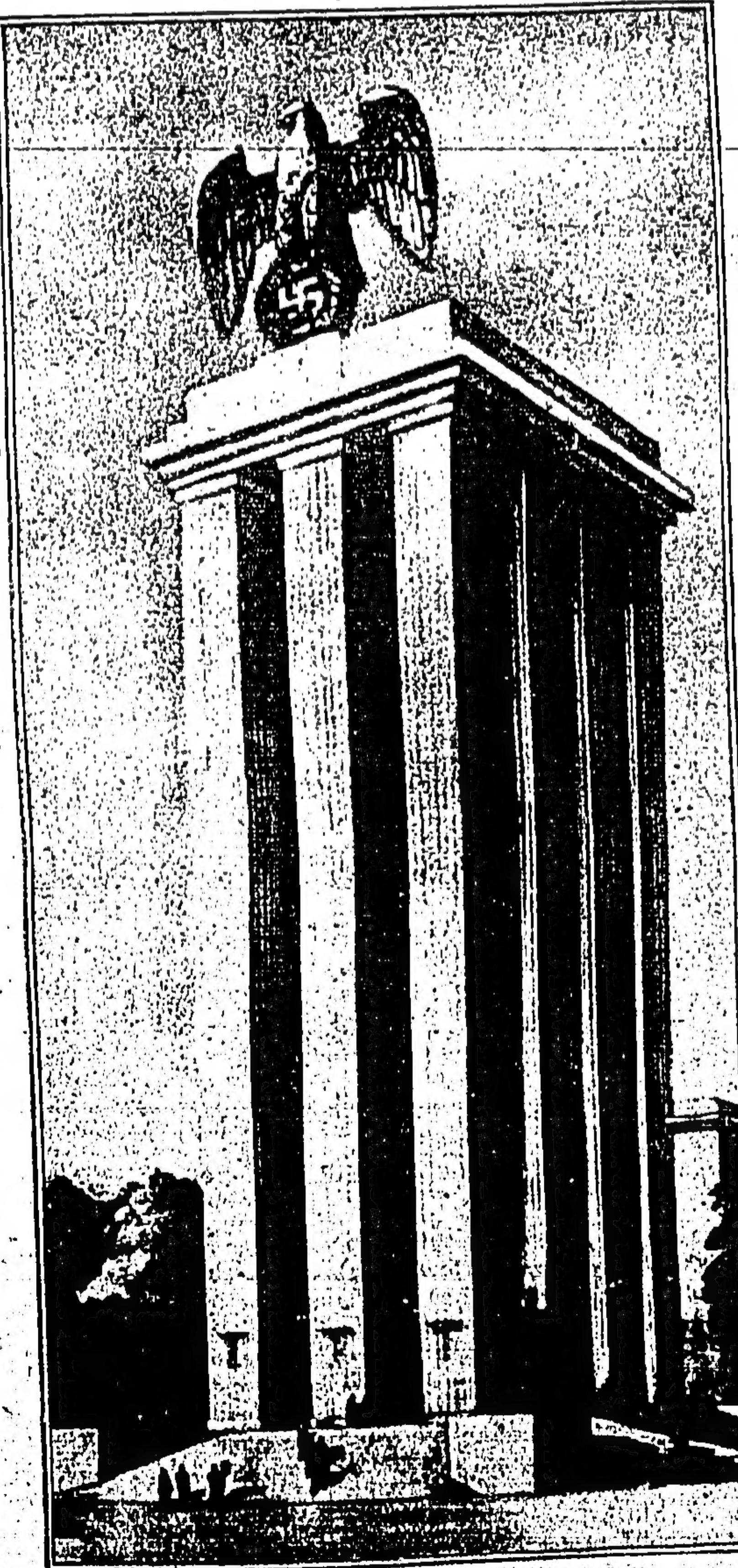
HAPPENINGS AS SEEN BY THE CAMERA'S EYE



One of the most important of the many farewell functions in honour of Sir John Brenan, British Consul-General and Senior Consul in Shanghai, who left there on Sunday to take up a post with the Foreign Office was the dinner held at the Shanghai Club by members of the Consular Body. Our picture shows the distinguished and representative gathering with Sir John seated, fourth from left.



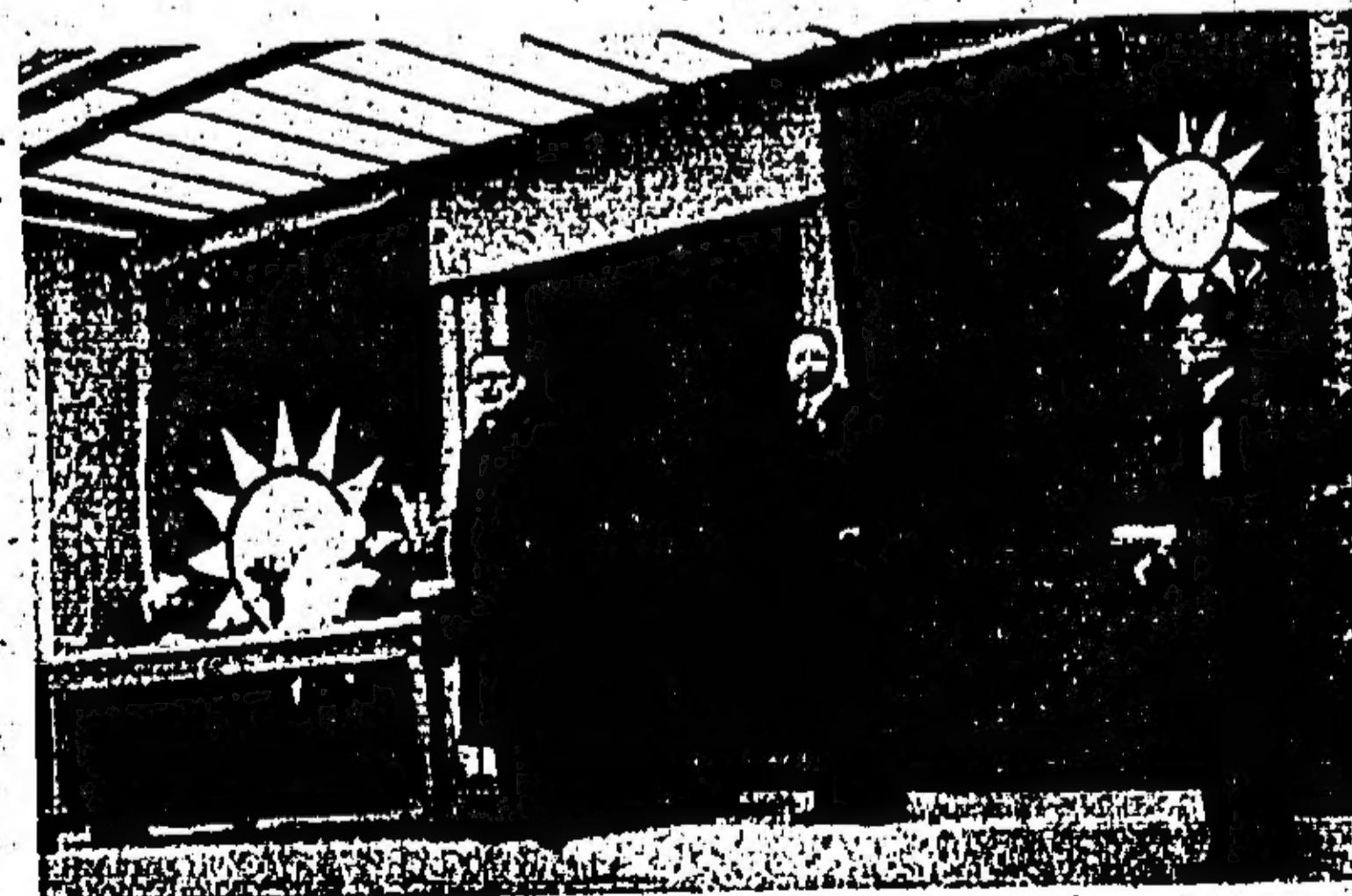
The last official farewell function in honour of Sir John Brenan, retiring British Consul-General in Shanghai, and Lady Brenan, was held at the residence of Dr. and Madame H. H. Kung, when a speech praising Sir John as a living example of British fair play and justice was delivered by Mr. Kung Ling-kai, on behalf of his father who was unavoidably detained in Nanking. In the front row from left to right are Lady Maze, Sir John Brenan, Mr. Kung Ling-kai, Lady Brenan, Mayor and Madame Wu Te-chen. Standing at right behind her son is Madame H. H. Kung. Among other British notables who attended the reception and are shown in this picture are Mr. E. L. Hall-Patch, Sir Louis Beale, Mr. William Kirkpatrick and Sir Frederick Maze.



The giant Nazi monument at Tannenburg, scene of the great German victory against the Russians in the World War.



Lenin's mother, still alive, and living in retirement in Russia.



The picture above was taken at the Civic Centre in Shanghai where General Wu Te-chen, the newly appointed Governor of Kwangtung, delivered a short speech at the dedication ceremony of the Greater Shanghai Municipal Hospital and Laboratory. Several hundred persons, including many well-known health authorities, attended the meeting. The ribbon-cutting ceremony was performed by Mr. O. K. Xu, wife of the acting Mayor of Greater Shanghai.

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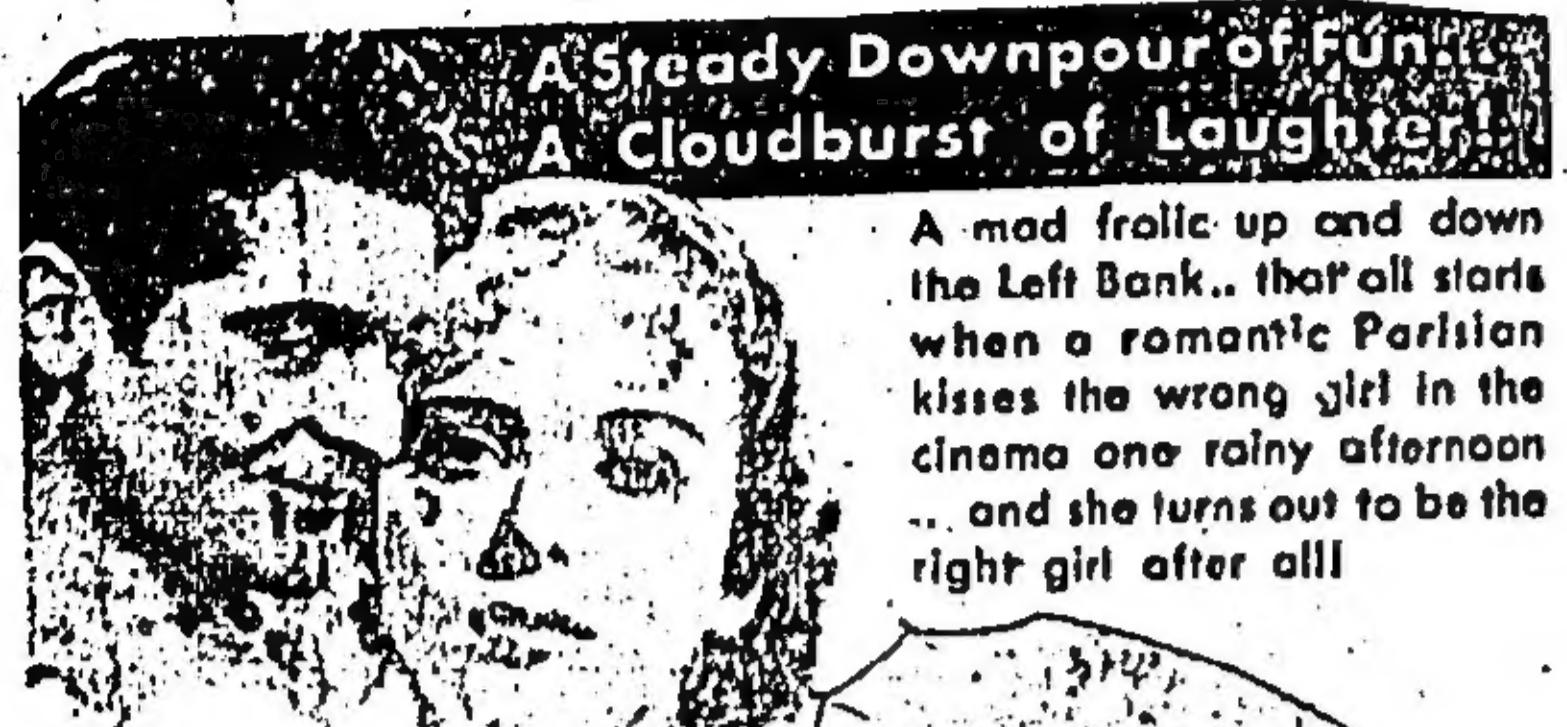
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DUTCHMEN WIN BIG CONTRACT

Canton's \$3,000,000 Harbour Project Tenders

British and Chinese Firms Disappointed

Canton, April 13. Two big contracts in connection with the Whampoa Port Development scheme have been secured by the Netherlands Harbour Works, a Dutch concern, with head offices in Amsterdam.

The contracts, which total three million dollars, are for the dredging of the river and the building of wharves. They were called for on March 22, and, after consideration, the tenders submitted by the Netherlands Harbour Works were finally accepted, being signed by the Mayor of Canton, Mr. Tseng Yung-foo, who is concurrently Director of the Whampoa Conservancy Commission, and a representative of the successful company on Friday night.

Many concerns sent in tenders for the works, these including British, French, American and Chinese interests.

Alternative schemes were submitted by British and Chinese interests, which would have involved the use of local cement and labour for the piling of the wharves, instead of steel, the tenderers stressing the point that not only would this method of construction result in a lessening of expenditure, but that cement would be found more durable than steel for this particular purpose.

Whilst the Netherlands Harbour Works has carried through many major construction projects in the Far East with great success, and the Company has gained a worldwide reputation for efficiency, there is a feeling of disappointment in Chinese contracting circles that the alternative schemes, involving the use of local cement and labour, have not been accepted.

It is also learned that British circles here have received advices from Hongkong expressing disappointment that the contracts have not gone to British interests, especially in view of the frequent declarations by Chinese officials in Canton strongly supporting Sino-British co-operation in reconstruction work in South China. Our Own Correspondent.

SUGAR CONFERENCE

London, April 13. The Bureau of the International Sugar Conference met this afternoon. An official communiqué states it took note of the progress made in the work of the sub-committee entrusted with negotiations with the delegations for the purpose of fixing a basis of agreement. These negotiations will continue for several days yet. —British Wireless.

London, April 13. The Marquis of Zetland received the seals of office as Secretary of State for Burma at a Privy Council Meeting held at Windsor Castle today. —British Wireless.

London, April 13. The launching of the giant aircraft carrier, H.M.S. Ark Royal, to-day.

The vessel is 700 feet in length and has a greater deck-spread than any other aircraft carrier afloat. She cost £3,000,000.

Lady Hoare, who named the ship, had to try four times before she succeeded in breaking a bottle of champagne on the vessel's side.

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